THE BEAVER ARGUS

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY in the old Anchor building, on THIRD STREET BEAVER, PA., at

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Single copies of the paper will be furnished, in wrappers, at *five cents* each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention, favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a warranty against imposition.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, *Editor & Proprietor.*

For Sale.

BRILLISEE ISLAND, CONTAINING 108 ACRES, 1,000 Peach Trees, bearing, 150 Apple Trees, bearing, choice fruit, 10 D. Plum Trees, 15 Cherry Trees, 8 Quince Trees, 1 Pear Tree, and Grape Vines, all bearing, with 50 Acres of tillable ground, good House with 6 rooms, good Barn and Stable, with all the necessary Out Houses connected.

TERMS. $1,000 down, the balance in two years.

jan29:6t] HENRY KINSEY.

LAUGHING GAS!

COME ALL YE THAT HAVE BEEN SUFFERING the untold miseries of toothache, and dread of extraction, and you will find that Dr. Chandler & Co. are ready to relieve you by the use of the great pain destroyer—LAUGHING GAS—and make their extraction a source of pleasure, rather than of pain.

All dental operations performed in the best possible manner, and at reasonable terms as by any good Dentist in the county.

Office in Beaver Station, Rochester, Pa.

ja30'68—1y. T. J. CHANDLER & CO.

Coal and Nut Coal for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED THANKFUL FOR THE patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Rochester, Bridgewater, Beaver and surrounding country, that he is still prepared to furnish an excellent article of Coal and Nut Coal, on short notice, either delivered, or at the Bank, on the best of terms. The Bank is located on M'Kinley's Run, near Rochester, Pa. Orders left there, or at the Store of Thomas Allison, in Bridgewater; or at the Prothonotary's office in Beaver, will be promptly filled. Capt Seely is Agent, Rochester, Pa.

J. C. MOLTER,
Bridgewater, Pa.

jy17'67:1y.

HOWE'S SEWING MACHINES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING RETIRED FROM the tailoring business, in Bridgewater, Pa., will in the future, devote his whole time and attention to the sale of Howe's Unrivalled Sewing Machines. His warerooms is in the building formerly occupied by himself and Mr. Miller, as a Tailor Shop. These Machines range in price from $65 to 85, and will be delivered in good order to persons purchasing them. An experienced person will accompany each machine sold, and the purchaser will be thoroughly instructed in its use.

He will also keep sewing machine needles, machine oil, silk, thread and all articles needed in sewing, and dispose of them at reasonable rates. Thankful to the public for favors heretofore received, he solicits, in his new business, a continuance of the same.

sept19'67:tf. JOSEPH BRAUN.

Polly Bouton vs. James Allen. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, No. 141 September Term, 1867.

Summons Ejectment for a lot or piece of land situate in Rochester township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the corner of Mullen's lot, thence along said lot 150 feet to Locust alley, thence south 55 ½ degrees east to an alley, thence south 57 degrees west to Walnut street, thence by said Walnut street to the place of beginning, containing one fourth of an acre or thereabouts.

And now, to wit: Jan. 15, 1868, on motion of Plaintiff's attorney the Court grant a rule on defendant to appear and plead on or before the fourth Monday of March, 1868.

Beaver County, ss:

A true extract from the record.

Attest:

SEAL JOHN CAUGHEY, Prothonotary.

jan 22 '67.

SPRING FASHIONS 1867.

BRIDGE STREET, BRIDGEWATER,

NEW ASSORTMENT MILLINERY WILL BE opened at my old stand, lately occupied by Mr. Daly, on Thursday, March 14th. I wish to inform my friends, and as many new ones as will please patronize me, that I am now receiving an entire new stock of Millinery, of the latest Spring Styles, and will be pleased with an early call.

ma. 13'67:1y. MRS. S. REES.

LAUGHING GAS

ADMINISTERED BY DR. MURRAY, BEAVER FALLS, Pa., in extracting teeth. I have added to my many other facilities for the successful prosecution of my profession, this invaluable pain-killing agent. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most modern style. All work done as cheaply, and fifty per cent. better than at any other Steam Dental Establishment in the State. [myr6:tf

$60,000 ! $60,000!! $60,000!!!

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,

City of Allegheny, December 12th, 1867.

THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY DESIRES TO RE-fect a LOAN OF $60,000. Bonds for which will be issued in sums of $1000 each, maturing 20 years from January 1st, 1868, with coupons attached for the payment of interest semi-annually in July and January, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

For terms apply to or address

R. B. FRANCIS,
dec18'67:3m. City Controller.

Lamps, Glassware and Carbon Oil.

J. P. SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN,

Lamps,
Chandeliers,
Glassware,
Carbon,
Lubricating
and Lard Oils.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH AT RETAIL or to the trade all styles of goods in our line, which for quality and price defy competition. Our No. 1 Carbon Oil, we warrant to be pure and at least 115 degrees fire test. We have also on hands, the new patent SUN and SOLAR burners and chimneys.

J. SMITH & CO.,

Liberty St., head of Fifth,

jan21'68:1y. Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Vegetable & Flower Seeds.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen,

NO. 112 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa., opp. the P. O.

ARE PREPARED TO FILL ORDERS FOR Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Roses, Evergreens, &c., Vegetable and Flower Seed of best quality, Onion Sets, Early Goodrich, Harrison and other variety of seed potatoes, Garden Implements and Greenhouse Plants. We will send by mail, when desired, all orders for seeds to the amount of one dollar or upwards, except Corn, Beans and Peas. Catalogues sent on application and all orders promptly attended to.

jan29:3t.

T. E. BATEMAN & SON

THE ABOVE NAMED FIRM HAVE RECENTLY opened a Drug Store, on Main street, BEAVER FALLS, Pa., where they may constantly be found, a good assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, LIQUORS, PERFUMERY, TOILET SOAPS, BRUSHES of all kinds, FANCY ARTICLES, GLASS, PUTTY, LAMPS, OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, DYE STUFFS, TOBACCOES. CIGARS, STATIONERY, &C.,

And all other articles belonging to the Drug business.

Physicians' Prescriptions

Will be carefully compounded at all hours, and all business in their line attended to promptly.

Beaver Falls, Pa., Nov. 16, '67.—nov27'67:1y.

R. A. Wilson,

(Late WILSON & STEWART,)

DEALER IN

Boots Shoes & Rubbers,

OLD STAND,

DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

R. A. WILSON. R. A. WILSON.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 50—No. 7. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, February 19, 1868. Established 1818

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to two lines of this type measured as a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged *quarterly* ten cents a line for each insertion.

Marriages and deaths announced free of charge.

The publisher reserves the right to change advertisements from one place in the paper to another whenever it is desirable to do so.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

G. L. EBERHART, Editor.

BEAVER, February 19, 1868.

[ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER, MUST BE ADDRESSED TO G. L. EBERHART, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.]

Geography.

Geography, as a science—as a branch of common-school education—is comparatively new. It was not, says a recent author, until the first quarter of the present century, when Ritter's great mind made its power felt in his remarkable generalizations on the facts given to the world by Humboldt, that it began to be suspected that geographical facts could be reduced to *a science*, in which hold good the same laws of mutual dependence of cause and effect that prevail in all the other physical sciences. It was much later that the spirit and result of Ritter's labors found their way to the English mind; and it is to their influence, continued and extended by his pupils that we owe the interest in this subject which is now so generally awakened throughout our educated population.

We venture to assert that twenty years ago, this branch of science was not taught in one-tenth of the schools in this State, and that not one teacher in ten knew as much about it as many of our school children of twelve years know now. And even at the present time, in many schools, it is either wholly neglected, or so carelessly and indifferently taught as not only to render it very dry, irksome, and repulsive to the pupil, but to accomplish no profitable or permanent results. In fact most, or quite all, textbooks upon this subject, consist of nothing more than a collection of isolated facts so arranged and presented as to call into requisition no faculty of the mind save memory.

Our live, earnest teachers have, for several years, felt that the subject is a difficult one to teach—to render attractive to pupils. The text-books give us nothing but the abstract ideas of mathematical, and the dry facts of political—statistical—geography. Of physical geography we have little or nothing; unless it be in one or two books which treat exclusively of that branch of the subject, and which have fallen under the notice of very few of our country teachers, and of still fewer school directors.

We are glad to know, however, that there is now before the public a text-book (Guyot's School Geography, by A. Guyot,) not only [illegible] of science to the youthful mind.

Every intelligent person knows that to teach successfully—to educate in the true sense of the term—we must begin with the *perceptive faculties*. These faculties are, as all know, very active and acute in young children; and by them, through the medium of thesenses, they take cognizance of the objects of the external world. By this means the images of these objects enter the mind of the child and give rise to thought.

The next step in mental training is the development of the power of *analysis*—the power by which the mind grasps and retains the impressions received through the preceptive powers, and by which it is enabled to recall them at pleasure and to clothe them in words—give expression to them.

After this, follows the development and exercise of the *reasoning faculties*. By the use of these faculties the mind rises to generalizations, attains a knowledge of general principles and laws, is able to ascertain the causes of phenomena observed, and from known causes predict results, or, as the logicians tell us, it is able to proceed from one judgment to another,—to deduce unknown truths from principles already known. The work to which we have referred presents the subject in the manner we have indicated—presents it in a way that cannot fail, in the hands of an intelligent teacher, to prove attractive to his pupils, and to result not only in thorough mental discipline, but in such an acquaintance with the subject as shall prove both permanent and beneficial.

In order to give a general outline of the subject as treated in this new work, let us begin with the continent of North America. We are first, however, to give the child a correct idea of *the form* of the earth, and the use of maps. We are not to leave this point until we are sure that we have created a true impression upon the pupil's mind. It will not do to leave him with the impression simply that a zigzag line on a piece of paper—on a map—is called a river, or that a certain portion of the paper is called Pennsylvania. He must have a true conception of what these actually represent. What has he learned, unless he is able to see behind the one the beautiful Ohio in its peaceful windings through the fruitful valleys of the Southwest, and symbolized by the other the beautiful villages, the rich fields, the green hills and lofty mountains of his native country?

Now we can look at the continent on which we live. The extreme southern point we earn is Punta Mariato, the eastern point Cape Charles, and the western Cape Prince of Wales. The general form of the continent is that of a triangle. The longest side is bounded by the Pacific Ocean. That side is comparatively little broken, whereas the northern and eastern sides are much broken by gulfs and sounds. We notice Hudson's Bay and the Gulf of Mexico—both inland seas. We speak of the mountain and river systems, and talk of their influences upon the climate of the country, and its natural productions. We tell our pupils what a desert the country now embraced in the Mississippi Valley would undoubtedly be, were it not for the warm waters of that great inland sea, the Gulf of Mexico; and impress upon his mind the evident design of the Creator in thus pro- [illegible] 6 is 5 5-9 1 is as many as 5 is contained th[illegible] In 5 5-9, equal 1 1 9 times, then if 1 is 1 1-9, 6 1-3 is 6 1-2 times 1 1-9 equal 6 2-9. If 6 1-2 is 7 2-9 and 7 2-9 is 11, one is as many as 7 2-9 is contained times in 11, equal 1 84-65. One-half 26 is 13, but if 1 is increased in value to 99 sixty-fifths, 1-2 of 26 becomes 13 times 99 sixty-fifths, equal 1287 sixty-fifths or 19 4-5. By a similar process we find 1-4 of 27 to be 10 72-260.

[illegible] out of office, whether sustained in the suspension or not, I stated that I had not looked particularly into the Tenure-of-Office bill, but that what I had stated was a general principle, and if I should change my mind in this particular case, I would inform him of the fact. Subsequently, on reading the Tenure-of-Office bill closely I found that I could not, without violation of the law, refuse to vacate the office of Secretary of War the moment Mr. Stanton was reinstated by the Senate, even though the President ordered me to retain, which he never did. Taking this view of the subject, and learning on Saturday, the 11th inst., that the Senate had taken up the subject of Stanton's suspension, after some conversation with Lieutenant Gen. Sherman, and some members of my staff, in which I stated that the law left me no discretion as to my action, should Mr. Stanton be reinstated, and that I intended to inform the President. I went to the President for the sole purpose of making this decision known, and did so make it known. In doing this, I fulfilled the promise made in our last preceding conversation on the subject. The President, however, instead of accepting my view of the requirements of the Tenure-of-Office bill, contended that he had suspended Mr. Stanton under the authority given by the Constitution, and that the same authority did not preclude him from reporting, as an act of courtesy, his reasons for the suspension to the Senate.—That having been appointed under the authority given by the Constitution, and not under any Act of Congress, I could not be governed by the act. I stated that the law was binding on me, constitutional or not, until set aside by the proper tribunal. An hour or more was consumed, each reiterating his views on this subject, until, getting late, the President said he would see me again. I did not agree to call again on Monday nor at any other definite time, nor was I sent for by the President until the following Tuesday.—From the 11th, to the Cabinet meeting on the 14th inst., a doubt never entered my mind about the President's fully understanding my position, namely: That if the Senate refused to concur in the suspension of Mr. Stanton, my powers as Secretary of War *ad interim*, would cease, and Mr. Stanton's right to resume at once the functions of his office, would, under the law, be indisputable; and I acted accordingly. With Mr. Stanton I had no communication, direct or indirect, on the subject of his reinstatement, during his suspension. I knew it had been recommended to the President to send in the name of Gov. Cox of Ohio, for Secretary of War, and thus save all the embarrassment, a proposition that I sincerely hoped he would entertain favorably. Gen. Sherman seeing the President at my particular request, to urge this on the 13th inst. On Tuesday, the day Mr. Stanton re-entered the office of the Secretary of War, Gen. Comstock, who had carried my official letter, announcing that with Mr. Stanton's reinstatement by the Senate I had ceased to be Secretary of War *ad interim*, and who saw the President open and read the communication, brought back to me, from the President, a message, that he wanted to see me that day at the Cabinet meeting. After I had [illegible] the fact that I had no [illegible] in both conversations I had agreed to hold on to the office of Secretary of War until displaced by the courts, or resign, so as to place the President where he would have been had I never accepted the office.—After hearing the President through, I stated our conversation substantially, as given in his letter. I will add that my conversation before the Cabinet embraced other matters not pertinent here, and are therefore left out. I in no wise admitted the correctness of the President's statement of our conversation, though to soften the evident contradiction my statement gave, I said, alluding to our first conversation on the subject, the President might have understood me the way he said, namely, that I had promised to resign if I did not resist the reinstatement. I made no such promise. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

U. S. GRANT, General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1868.

His Excellency, ANDREW JOHNSON, *President of the United States.*

SIR: I have the honor very respectfully to request in writing the order which the President gave me verbally on Sunday, the 10th inst., to disregard the orders of the Hon. E. M. Stanton, as Secretary of War, until I knew from the President himself that they were his orders. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

The following is the indorsement on the above note:

"As requested in this communication, Gen. Grant is instructed in writing not to obey any order from the War Department assumed to be issued by the direction of the President unless such order is known by the General commanding the armies of the United States to have been authorized by the Executive.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

January 29, 1868.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1868.

His Excellency, ANDREW JOHNSON, *President of the United States.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the return of my note of the 24th inst., with your indorsement thereon, "That I am not to obey any order from the War Department, assumed to be issued by the directions of the President, unless such order is known by me to have been authorized by the Executive," and in reply thereto to say that I am informed by the Secretary of War that he has not received from the Executive any order or instructions limiting or impairing his authority to issue orders to the Army, as has heretofore been his practice under the law and customs of the Department. While his authority to the War Department is not countermanded it will be satisfactory evidence to me that any orders issued from the War department, by direction of the President, are authorized by the Executive. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 31, 1868.

GENERAL: I have received your communication of the 28th inst., renewing your request of the 24th, that I should repeat in a written form my verbal instructions of the 19th inst., viz: "That you obey no order from the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, as Secretary of War, unless you have information that it was issued by the President's direction." In submitting this request, with which I complied on the 20th inst., you take occasion to allude to recent publications in reference to the circumstances connected with the vacation by yourself of the office of Secretary of War *ad interim*, and with the view of correcting the statements which you term "gross misrepresentations," and give at length your own recollection of the facts under which, without the sanction of the President, from whom you had received and accepted the appointment, you yielded the Department of War to the present incumbent. As stated in [illegible] place to my possession, [illegible] your own statement, placed yourself in a position where, could I have anticipated your action, I would have been compelled to ask of you as I was compelled to ask of your predecessor in the War Department, a letter of resignation, or else to resort to the more disagreeable expedient of suspending you by the appointment of a successor. As stated in your letter, the nomination of Gov. Cox of Ohio for the office of Secretary of War was suggested to me. This appointment as Mr. Stanton's successor was urged in your name, and it was said that his selection would save further embarrassment. I did not think that in the selection of a Cabinet officer I should be trammeled by such considerations. I was prepared to take the responsibility of deciding the question in accordance with my ideas of Constitutional duty, and having determined on a course which I deemed right and proper, was anxious to learn the steps you would take; should the possession of the War Department be demanded by Mr. Stanton. Had your action been in conformity with the understanding between us, I do not believe that the embarrassment would have attained its present proportions, or that the probability of its repetition would have been so great. I know that with a view to an early termination of State affairs so detrimental to the public interests, you voluntarily offered, both on Monday, the 15th inst., and on the succeeding Sunday to call upon Mr. Stanton and urge upon him that the good of the service required his resignation. I confess that I considered your proposal as a sort of reparation for the failure on your part to act in accordance with an understanding more than once repeated, which I thought had received your full assent, and under which you could have returned to me the office which I had conferred upon you, thus saving yourself from embarrassment and leaving the responsibility where it properly belonged, with the President! who is accountable for the faithful execution of the law. I have not yet been informed by you whether, as twice proposed by yourself, you had called upon Mr. Stanton and made an effort to induce him voluntarily to resign from the War Department. You conclude your communication with a reference to our conversation at the meeting of the Cabinet held on Tuesday, the 14th inst. In your account of what then occured you say that "after the President had given his version of our previous conversations, you stated them substantially as given in your letter, and that you in no wise admitted the correctness of his statement of them; though, to soften the evident contradiction my statements gave, I said, alluding to our first communication on the subject, the President might have understood in the way he said, viz., that I had promised to resign if I did not resist the reinstatement. I made no such promise." My recollection of what then transpired is diametrically the reverse of your narration. In the presence of the Cabinet I asked you, first, if, in a conversation which took place shortly after your appointment as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, you did not agree either to remain at the head of the War Department and abide any judicial proceedings that might follow the non-concurrence by the Senate in Mr. Stanton's suspension, or should you wish not to become involved in such a controversy to [illegible] me in the same position with respect to the office as I occupied previous to your appointment, by returning it to me in time to anticipate such action by the Senate? This you admitted. *Second*: I then asked you if at the conference on the preceding Saturday I had not, to avoid misunderstanding, requested you to state what you intended to do; and, further, if in reply to that inquiry you had not referred to my former conversations, saying, that from them I understood your position, and that your action would be consistent with the understanding which had been reached? To these questions you also replied in the affirmative. *Third*: I next asked if, at the conclusion of our interview on Saturday, it was not understood that we were to have another conference on Monday, before final action by the Senate on the case [illegible] or Mr. Stanton? You replied that such was the understanding, but that you did not suppose the Senate would act so soon, that on Monday you had been engaged in a conference with Gen. Sherman, and were occupied with "many little matters," and asked if Gen. Sherman had not called on that day. What relevancy Gen. Sherman's visit to me on Monday had with the purpose for which you were to have called I am at a loss to perceive, as he certainly did not inform me whether you had determined to retain possession of the office, or to afford me an opportunity to appoint a successor in advance of any attempted reinstatement of Mr. Stanton. This account of what passed between us at the Cabinet meeting on the 14th instant widely differs from that contained in your communication, for it shows that, instead of having "stated our conversations as given in the letter," which has made this reply necessary, you admitted that my recital of them was entirely accurate. Sincerely anxious however, to be correct in my statement, I [illegible] day read this narration of what occured on the 15th inst. to the members of the Cabinet who were then present. They, without exception, agree in its accuracy. It is only necessary to add that on Wednesday morning, the 15th, you called on me in company with Lieut.-Gen. Sherman. After some preliminary conversation you remarked that an article in *The National Intelligencer* of that date did you much injustice. I replied that I had not read *The Intelligencer* of that morning. You first told me that it was your intention to urge Mr. Stanton to resign his office. After you had withdrawn, I carefully read the article of which you had spoken, and found that its statements of the understandings between us were substantially correct. On the 17th I caused it to be read to four or five members of the Cabinet who were present at our conference on the 14th, and they concurred in the general accuracy of its statements respecting our conversation upon that occasion. If reply to your communication, I have deemed it proper, in order to prevent further misunderstanding, to make the simple recital of facts. Very respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE U. S. } WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3, 1868.

To His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON, *President of the United States.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st ult., in answer to mine of the 28th ult. After a careful reading and comparison of it with the article in *The National Intelligencer* of the 18th ult., the article over the initials "J. B. S." in *The New York World* of the 27th ult., purporting to be based upon your statement and that of the members of the Cabinet therein named, I find it only to be but a reiteration, only somewhat more in detail, of the many and gross misrepresentations contained in these articles, and which my statement of facts set forth in my letter of the 28th ult., was intended to correct; and here I reassert the correctness of my statements in that letter, anything in yours in reply to it to the contrary notwithstanding. I confess [illegible] that the Cabinet referred [illegible] accuracy, as you affirm they do, or your account of what occurred at that meeting. You know that we parted on Saturday, the 11th ult., without any promise on my part, either expressed or implied, to the effect that I would hold on to the office of Secretary of War *ad interim* against the action of the Senate, or, declining to do so myself, would surrender it to you before such action was had, or that I would see you again, at any fixed time, on the subject. The performance of the promises alledged to have been made by me would have involved a resistance of the law, and an inconsistency with the whole history of my connection with the suspension of Mr. Stanton. Every conversation and my written protest of August 1, 1867, against the removal of Mr. Stanton, you must have known that my greatest objection to his removal was the fear that some one would be appointed in his stead who would, by opposition to the laws relating to the restoration of the Southern States to their proper relation to the Government, embarrass the army in the performance of the duties especially imposed upon it by the laws, and that it was to prevent such an appointment that I accepted the appointment of Secretary of War *ad interim*, and not for the purpose of enabling you to get rid of Mr. Stanton, by my withholding it from him in opposition to the law or, not doing so myself, surrender to one who, as the statement and assumptions in your communication plainly indicate, was sought; and it was to avoid this doubt, as well as to relieve you from the personal embarrassment in which Mr. Stanton's reinstatement would place you that I urged the appointment of Gov. Cox, believing that it would be agreeable to you and also to Mr. Stanton, satisfied as I was the good of the country, and not the office, the latter desired. On the 13th ultimo, in the presence of Gen. Sherman, I stated to you that I thought Mr. Stanton would resign, but did not say I would advise him to do so. On the 18th I did agree with Gen. Sherman to go and advise him to that course, and on the 19th I had an interview alone with Mr. Stanton, which led me to the conclusion that any advice to him of this kind would be useless, and so informed Gen. Sherman. Before I consented to advise Mr. Stanton to resign, I understood from him, in a conversation on the subject, immediately after his reinstatement, that it was his opinion that the act of Congress entitled "An Act temporarily to supply vacancies in the Executive Department in certain cases," approved February 20, 1863, was repealed by subsequent legislation, which materially influenced his action. Previous to this time I had no doubt that the law of 1863 was still in force, and notwithstanding my action, a fuller examination of the law leaves a question in my mind whether it is or is not repealed.—This being the case, I could not now advise his resignation, lest the same danger I apprehended from his first removal might follow. The course you have understood I agreed to pursue was in violation of law, and that without orders from you, while the course I will pursue, and which I never doubted you fully understood, was in accordance with law and not in disobedience to any orders of my superior. And now, Mr. President, when my honor as a soldier and integrity as a man have been so violently assailed, pardon me for saying that I can but regard this whole matter from beginning to end as an attempt to involve me in the resistance of law, and which you hesitated to assume the responsibility, in order thus to destroy my character before the country. I am, in a measure confirmed in this conclusion by your recent order directing me to disobey orders from the Secretary of War, my superior, and your subordinate, without having countermanded his authority. I am to disobey. With assurance of my personal honor and character could have induced this correspondence on my part, I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. Grant, General

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. GRANT AND PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

By Telegraph to the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1868.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the War Department, inclosing the following document:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 4, 1868.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th, I transmit, herewith copies furnished me by Gen. Grant of the correspondence between him and the President relating to the Secretary of War, and which he reports to be all the correspondence he had with the President on the subject. I have had no correspondence with the President since the 12th of August last.—After the action of the Senate on his alleged reason, for my suspension from the office of Secretary of War, I resumed the duties of that office as required by the act of Congress, and have continued to discharge them without any personal or written communication with the President. No orders have been issued from this Department in the name of the President, with my knowledge, and I have received no orders from him. The correspondence sent herewith embraces all the correspondence known to me on the subject referred to in the resolution of the House of Representatives. I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1868.

His excellency, ANDREW JOHNSON, *President of the United States.*

SIR: On the 24th inst. I requested you to give me in writing the instructions which you had previously given me verbally, not to obey any order from the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, unless I knew that it came from yourself. To this written request I received a message that has left doubt in my mind of your intentions; to prevent any possible misunderstanding, therefore, I renew the request that you will give me written instructions, and until they are received will suspend action on your verbal ones. I am compelled to ask these instructions in writing in consequence of the many gross misrepresentations affecting my personal honor, circulated through the press for the last fortnight purporting to come from the President, of conversation which occurred either with the President previously in his office, or in Cabinet meeting. What is written admits of no misunderstanding. In view of the misrepresentations referred to it will be well to state the facts in the case.

Some time after I assumed the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim*, the President asked my views as to the course Mr. Stanton would have to pursue, in case the Senate should not concur in his suspension, to obtain possession of his office. My reply was, in substance, that Mr. Stanton would have to appeal to the Courts to reinstal him, illustrating my position by citing the grounds I had taken in the case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners. In that case I did not doubt the technical right of Gov. Swann to remove the old Commissioners and to appoint their successors, as the old Commissioners refused to give up. However, I contended that no recource was left but to appeal to the Courts. Finding that the President was desirous of keeping Mr. Stanton

The Female Husband and Male Wife.

For some time past a paragraph relative to a male woman has been going the rounds of the papers. One of the accounts stated that, after giving birth to a child, Nature, by some process, transformed her into a man, and that he had children by a woman in the famous "Lake City." The true account of the affair, which we append, is clipped from the Brodhead (Wis.) *Independent*, where the parties are well known:

Dr. Harthaun settled in the village of Brodhead, Wisconsin, in 1856. His family consisted of a wife and two children, the eldest a daughter of sixteen years. The father became an extensive practitioner, and attained great influence and respectability. He kept a drug store, and his daughter assisted him in business. She also devoted her leisure to music, and soon became quite proficient—enough so to take charge of a class, which she taught successfully.

Her appearance was masculine; so much so indeed, as to repel the attentions of the opposite sex. Mr. L. W. Powell, principal of the village school, however, saw in her sufficient charms to induce an offer of his hand, which was accepted, and in February, 1860, the twain became one. After living together for a year and a half, during all which time the wife continued to grow more masculine in appearance, the husband enlisted in the 7th Wisconsin Volunteers. He was accompanied by his wife to Washington, where she was arrested, as a rebel spy, the detectives supposing her to be a man in disguise. After great difficulty and numerous affidavits as to identity, she was released and returned home. She now having doubts of her gender, determined to escape the inconveniences of her former sex by donning the apparel of a male. Her husband who had accompanied her home, procured her a suit of men's clothes, and sent her to Chicago. Here her history was not known, and she was considered a good-looking and attractive beau. Here her father found her, and after, his surprise and chagrin were allayed by a satisfactory explanation, he procured for her a situation, under the name of Edgar Burnham, in the wholesale drug store of J. H. Reed & Co., where he remained about a year. He soon became engaged to a young lady, daughter of his landlady, but the engagement was broken off. He returned, in 1863 to his home, and went into the drug business with his father. Although his singular story was known in his native place, he became a favorite in society, and charmed all by his good looks as well as skill in music.—Men and women patronized his store in order to obtain a look at the man who was once a wife. In 1864 his father sold his store and removed his family and business to Waterloo, Iowa. Here Edgar married a beautiful young girl by the name of Miss Gerta Everette, and has since lived with her as her husband. They have no children, and from the statements of the physicians who have examined him, such a thing is impossible. The testimony of Mr. Powell, the former husband corroborates the report of the physicians. His present wife entered into her engagement with him with a full knowledge of his history and condition. She has evidently married "not a husband," and Mr. Powell married "not a wife." In grammar, as everything neither masculine or feminine is neuter, we must class this former wife and present husband among the "its."

How Pennsylvania Was Carried last Year by the Democracy—Look at the Facts.

A correspondent of *The Pittsburgh Gazette*, thus sums up the rascalities which have been perpetrated in Pennsylvania:

"The developments in the contested election case before the Senate Committee grow richer and richer day by day. This afternoon the Democratic Prothonotary of Luzerne County was before the Committee. It seems that 60 men voted at one of the districts in Clearfield County last Fall; were Prothonotary, and compared with his naturalization record of that date, he testified that not one of these men, or men with these names, were naturalized in that court at that time. Being shown one of the naturalization certificates, he testified that the printed part was similar to the genuine blanks used by him, and that the seal on it looked like the impression of the genuine seal; but that the signature was not his, nor was the filling up in the handwriting of himself or any of his clerks. Evidence it is said, will be presented to show that the fraudulent certificates were issued in that county by the thousands, that at least 3,600 of them were voted on in that county in 1866, and that they were sold openly in Scranton and Wilkesbarre for $1,75 each. It has been generally supposed heretofore that these fraudulent certificates were sealed with an old seal thrown out of use in that county, and not with the new and genuine seal of that county, made to take its place; but the evidence of this Prothonotary went to show that this new seal was left in the Prothonotary's office in a cupboard with nothing but a common lock on the doors; and as the impression of the seal on the fraudulent paper shown him was, in his opinion, that of the *genuine* seal, we are shut up to the conclusion that the scoundrel who perpetrated these frauds, aware of the fact that their use of the old seal had been detected, surreptitiously obtained the new one, and have used it *ad libitum*. There can be little doubt that the State has been flooded with these fraudulent papers. Two Democratic State Senators were elected with them last Fall. Judge Sharswood was elected by them. And they intend to carry the State next Fall with them, if their schemes are not counteracted. It is impossible, yet, to determine the full extent of this fraud; but what we already know, and what is reported as being capable of proof, is enough to make every honest man stand aghast, and almost despair of the possibility of maintaining a republican government."

The New York *World* is just now belaboring General Grant at a fearful rate. It can see nothing honorable or dignified in him.—On the other hand, however, it makes Andrew Johnson out a patriot, a statesman and a gentleman whose purity of life should be emulated by the rising generation. Andrew Johnson a few years ago was not acting with the party whose organ the *World* now is. At that time it looked upon him in a different light and had not the adulation to bestow upon him which it now has. But it talked about him nevertheless, and here is what it said. It spoke thus of him a few days after he was sworn in as Vice President in 1865.

"The pity of it, the pity of it," that the life of this Chief Magistrate [Lincoln] should be made precious to us by the thought that he at least excludes from the most august station in the land the person [Andrew Johnson] who defiled our chief council chamber with the *spectacle of a drunken boor.* * * * Since the exhibition of drunken impertinence by which he [Johnson] disgraced himself and insulted the Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps and afflicted his party friends. * * * To see it [the Vice-Presidency] filled by this *insolent drunken brute*, in comparison with whom even *Caligula's horse was respectable*; and to think that only one frail human life stands between this *insolent, downish drunkard* and the Presidency! May God bless and spare Abraham Lincoln! Should Andrew Johnson become his successor, the decline and fall of the American Republic would smell as rank in history as that of the Roman Empire under such atrocious monster in human shape as Nero and Caligula. * * * What a front of brass and impudence must he have ever again to appear in his place. * * * Betrayed by his own *beastly instincts*, and his *boorish mind*. * * * He is reported to be on another debauch. *Nothing better is to be expected of him. These are the habits of his lifetime.* * * * It is ridiculous to suppose that *he ever had any political principles.* * * * *The low boor.* * * *

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., February 19, 1868

SINCE the Johnson-Grant correspondence has been published the New York *Herald* has come out for Grant for President in 1868.

GOV. GEARY has granted a full pardon to William Meeser, editor of the Philadelphia *Sunday Mercury* for libeling Wm. B. Mann, Esq., the prosecuting attorney of Philadelphia county. Mr. Meeser has been in jail in Philadelphia for some months, and the application for pardon, we learn, was signed by the prosecutor.

THREE State Elections occur in the spring, In New Hampshire on the second Tuesday of March; in Connecticut on the first Monday of April; and in Rhode Island on the first Wednesday of April. The Democrats have had no chance of success in the latter State for a number of years. Connecticut they have carried, and in New Hampshire have waged contests indicative of hope. In these last two States, the present season, the canvass is unusually animated, and the look now is that the Democrats will be handsomely routed in both.

THE Southern newspapers tell us of a society or organization in the South called the "Kuklux Klan," the object of the members being to frighten the negroes and keep them from the polls. The members of this organization clothe themselves in winding sheets at night, and go among the freedmen, and tell them in a deep sepulchral voice that they are rebel soldiers, risen from their graves, and threaten the negroes with direful things if they persist in supporting the Republican cause. The Nashville *Press & Times* complains bitterly of this mysterious and ghostly society, and calls upon the authorities to abate the nuisance if possible.

SECRETARY SEWARD declines to accede to the request of the Legislature of Ohio for the return of the resolution ratifying the pending Constitutional Amendment on the ground that there is no law that will permit him to withdraw from the Department any document which has been committed to its custody, whether at the request of an individual or of a State. He adds that the ratifying and rescinding resolutions will both remain on file and have such effect as they may respectively be entitled to.

ANOTHER horrible murder was recently committed in this State. It occurred in Clearfield county; and as it was undoubtedly committed through political malice, we give the particulars in as detailed a form as we have been able to collect them. On Wednesday morning Jan. 29th, John Casey, an Irish railroad laborer, was found helpless and unconscious, with his face buried in the snow, on the road near the borough of Clearfield. He had evidently been attacked the night before and beaten nearly to death with clubs. In two or three days after this he died; but from the time the assailant left him until he expir[illegible] public. The secret, so far as he was concerned, died with him.

Casey was one of the number of Irish laborers who fraudulently voted the Democratic ticket at Phillipsburg, Centre county, at the last October election. On Wednesday morning Jan. 23d 1868, Casey and three others were taken to Harrisburg, by proper officers sent after them to testify in the contested Senatorial case (Robison vs. Shugart,) now in progress of investigation by a committee of the State Senate. On the evening of the murderous assault upon him (Tuesday Jan. 28th) Casey was returning to his home, when he was fallen upon by a number of persons at present unknown, who beat him over the head with bludgeons, and then left him in the dying condition above stated.

The murdered man did not testify voluntarily; but when forced to come before the Senate Committee in the character of a witness, he was in duty bound, and did tell the truth. This testimony was very damaging to the leaders of the Democratic party. It went to show, and was corroborated by the testimony of others, that hundreds of Democratic votes were cast last fall on fraudulent naturalization papers, and that this character of voting elected Judge Sharswood to the Supreme Bench, and one if not two Democratic State Senators. These fraudulent naturalization papers were procured by the Democratic leaders, put into the hands of railroad "bosses" and they in turn were to see that the foreigners in their employ voted on them. Casey was one of these latter, and made a "clean breast" of the whole affair when put upon his oath. His testimony made the Democrats of Clearfield county indignant, and before he reached his home, after giving it, he was waylaid and murdered. The Democrats of Clearfield county are largely in the majority. They fill all the public offices. For three days after Casey was thus beaten, no effort was made to find out the guilty parties, no reward was offered for their apprehension, and nothing at all done that would throw any light upon the bloody deed. Why was this so? The answer is easily given: Casey's testimony exposed the crimes of the Democratic leaders. This was more than they could endure, and hence his life was taken as the penalty for testifying against his party's managers. If this is not the true theory of this murder why did not the Democratic officers of Clearfield make an effort at the proper time to have the murderers of one of their dupes and party friends brought to justice? The fact that they did not do this is conclusive evidence that though they might not have known exactly who the guilty parties were, yet they knew that the crime was committed by their political friends and that was enough. The interests of the party required no investigation, no arrests, and none were made then or since with a view of having the real culprits punished.

THE Democratic officers of Clearfield county having shown a disposition to do nothing towards bringing the murderers of Casey to light, the Legislature of the State has taken hold of the matter. A few days ago that body adopted a resolution requesting the Governor to offer a reward of $1,000 for their apprehension. He has done so. But we fear the pursuit was started too late.

We receive at this office quite a number of Democratic newspapers published in this State, in exchange for the *Argus*. Our exchange list also embraces several Andy Johnson organs. Ordinarily these newspapers exhibit a good deal of enterprise. They work up "negro outrages" at a fearful rate. "Radical rascality" is ferreted at a very long distance. No one of our military commanders has been able for the past year to crook his finger at an ex-rebel, but what the copperhead and Johnson papers have duly announced the fact, and forthwith heaped upon him such epithets as "satrap," "tyrant," "tool of the rump," &c., &c. But their enterprise seems to have run in a Southern direction entirely. For instance not one of them has yet heard of the Robison-Shugart election case in the Blair district in this State! Not one of them has yet ascertained that stupendous election frauds were committed last fall in Luzerne, Centre, Blair, and other counties of Pennsylvania! Not one of them seems to have heard anything of "Father Tracey's" acting as financial agent in these frauds! Not one of them has any information yet touching the stealing of the Prothonotary's docket in Luzerne county some two weeks ago, in order that these frauds might be covered up! Nor has the murder of Casey, the action of the Legislature, or the reward of the Governor reached a single one of them! This is too bad. For their benefit therefore we copy several articles this week touching the topics referred to.—"How Pennsylvania was carried" last fall will be found quite interesting, and we urge them to read it carefully. The "Luzerne county Fraud" will also be instructing, while the murder of Casey will furnish matter for numerous sensation headlines.

THE new constitution for Alabama has been lost in consequence of a majority of those having registered not voting for its adoption. The voting began on the 4th, and continued four days. The ex-rebels kept away from the polls entirely, and by their secret threats of personal violence, and open declarations that all negroes voting must be discharged by their white employers, succeeded in so intimidating the blacks that fully one-fourth of them stayed away from the polls. The character of these threats may be gathered from the following article which appeared in the Mobile *Tribune* on the morning of the 5th—the second day after the voting began:

"Some of the negroes are probably aware by this time that the white men of this city are in dead earnest when they say they will not have in their employ any one who has striven to injure them, and registered himself as their enemy. In order that they may be fully apprised of the fact that what has been said and told them is meant, we relate the following: Yesterday a negro man, who has been in good employment for a number of months, went to the polls and voted for the ratification of the infernal instrument called a constitution. *Fifteen* minutes afterward his employer was notified of the fact, and in a brief time the negro returned to the establishment. The gentleman called him into his office, paid him up to date, and ordered him to leave his premises and never appear there again. Having a number of negroes in his employ, he called them up and told them of the circumstances, and if they went near the polls to vote he would treat them in the same way. A gentleman in the western section of the city, who has about a dozen negroes in his employ, [illegible] to vote, and there was no necessity for voting for this bantling, which was destined to bring ruin, degradation, and untold woes upon this people, and that they would be acting directly against his interests if they went there and he would no longer keep them. They went, and were discharged. The negroes may as well realize this at once. They will not be given employment by white men against whom they are working, and it will be better for them to turn a deaf ear to the miserable cowardly hounds like Griffin, Hurter, Horter, and others, and behave themselves quietly. The name of every negro who has voted has been taken, and his employer notified of the fact. If they want to keep on friendly terms with the white men of this city, and retain their comfortable places, they had better take warning by the fate of the above mentioned. The negro cotton samplers had especially better bear this in mind. They cannot vote without being known, and they, in thus acting, must expect nothing else than a discharge from employment."

LATER—After the election was over it was ascertained that the rebel threatenings were so fierce in some of the districts in Alabama, that the polls were not opened at all. Gen. Meade has ordered that new elections must be held in these districts, and he has promised that he will protect the voters with United States troops. It is now believed that after these elections are held it will be found that the new constitution has been carried.

THE President on last Wednesday directed Gen. Grant to issue an order creating a new military district to be composed of the Department of the Lakes, the Department of the East, and the Department of Washington, and to be commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Sherman with headquarters at Washington D. C. The President also conferred upon Lieut.-Gen. Sherman the rank of Brevet-General, and requested the Senate to confirm the proposed rank. Gen. Sherman has entered a protest not only against the creation of the new Department, but has requested the Senate not confirm his Brevet promotion. In addition to this he has stated to his friends that rather than stay at Washington, as the President has requested, he would resign his commission in the army. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives these as the reasons claimed for the President's action in this particular:

Lieut.-Gen. Sherman, according to private dispatches received in this city, does not appreciate the kind intentions of Mr. Johnson in assigning him to the command of the new military division, with headquarters at Washington. The Lieut.-Gen. has telegraphed to one or two of his friends in Washington and other places that he does not wish to come here, and that he does not believe the President can legally create a new military division. He is so determined on this point that he prefers the alternative of resignation, and will so act if ordered to accept the post. Lieut.-Gen. Sherman has telegraphed to his brother to have the Military Committee refuse to sanction the appointment, and the Senator will present a bill denying the authority of the President to make the proposed change. This action on the part of Lieut.-Gen. Sherman creates a great deal of talk here to night among those who know the facts, and the ill-success of Mr. Johnson in his attempts to engage the Generals and make them dance to his music, affords much amusement to the Republicans. The President has already arrayed the three ablest Generals of the war against him, namely, Generals Grant, Sheridan and Sherman, and the probabilities are that a fourth, Gen. Meade, may be added to the list. The bauble of the brevet is not sufficient to induce Gen. Sherman to assume command of the Division of the Atlantic. Many speculations are afloat concerning Mr. Johnson's motives in the creation of this Department. People say that he feared the consequences of impeachment, and meant to resist the authority of Congress. There was a possibility, at least, that Gen. Sherman, having immediate command of the troops in and around the capitol, would follow the fortunes of the White House in any conflict that might threaten, and help Mr. Johnson disperse the revolutionists, as he is pleased to term the XLth Congress. Others insist that he intended to snub Gen. Grant; and again, another party hold, and these the President's friends, that his only motive was to cooper upon Gen Sherman a mark of his approbation. The latter supposition is deemed nearer the truth than either of the other two, for the reason that having during his administration showered so many honors upon the cronies of the country, he wished to signalize his reign by conferring some favor upon at least *one* loyal man.

GEN. GRANT'S brief, dignified reply to the President's message and accompanying documents is generally applauded. It is thought that the diplomatic letter of Secretary Seward gives the best version of the difference between the President and Gen. Grant, although he, like the other members of the Cabinet, doubtless endeavored to make it appear as well as possible for the President. The loyal men of the country have meanwhile learned that Gen. Grant cannot be used by the President to prevent the carrying out of the reconstruction acts of Congress.

THE Soldiers and Sailors of the Union intend holding a National Convention in Chicago on the 19th of May. The object is to express a preference for President and Vice President of the United States. Each State will be entitled to twenty delegates at large, and twenty delegates for each Congressional District, Territories and the District of Columbia will be entitled to twenty delegates each.

THERE seems to be some fatality hanging over Mr. Johnson's conferences with the Generals of the army. There is now a "misunderstanding" between him and Gen. Sherman as to views expressed by the latter in conversation with the President concerning the erection of a new military district, and the compliment of being brevetted General Mr. Johnson says he certainly thought the Gen. was "willin." But the dispatches Senator Sherman has received from his brother, repudiating the President's lure, show that there is alm st as vexatious a "misunderstanding" here as in Gen. Grant's case.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Luzerne County Fraud—A Blundering Larceny.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 10, 1868.

The Committee on the contested seats in the Senate, went to Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, on Friday, to examine the Naturalization Dockets, and see if the names of those who voted in Clearfield county on naturalization certificates purporting to have been issued from Luzerne county were upon the records of that county.

These naturalization papers all bore date in 1866, and when the Prothonotary of that county was before the Committee, here, he was asked if he could produce his Naturalization Dockets, if summoned to do so. He replied that he would not, unless the Court gave him orders to that effect. This made it necessary for the [illegible] to go to Wilkesbarre, [illegible] examine [illegible] themselves. A [illegible] was accordingly [illegible] and [illegible] soon at the [illegible] Wilkesbarre, [illegible] telegraphed there from here to make [illegible] with the docket of 1866, and that in the haste of complying with this order, the docket of 1865 was taken instead, thus committing a blunder as well as a crime.

The Committee examined thoroughly the docket of 1866, and *not a single name of those who voted in Clearfield county upon naturalization papers purporting to have been issued in Luzerne county, so that year, were found upon it.* It is, therefore, plain that every one who voted upon these papers was guilty of casting a fraudulent vote.

In view of this development a bill will probably be passed making it a penal offense to offer to vote upon a fraudulent naturalization certificate; and a bill relating to the same subject, already on the files of the Senate, will also pass, requiring the officers of election to keep a record of each naturalization paper offered at any election—the name of the party offering it, his residence, the date of the paper, and where and by what Court issued. These two bills will put a check upon this Luzerne county fraud.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Executor's Notice.—Letters testamentary on the estate of SAMUEL HOYT, late of Industry township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement

JOHN SLENTZ, Ex'r.,
feb19'67:6t. Ohio tp.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Robert Laughlin late of Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will make known the same without delay.

WILLIAM LAUGHLIN, Adm'istrator,
feb. 19'68:6t. Greene township.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL EXPOSE TO SALE at public out-cry, on the premises, on FRIDAY THE 6th DAY OF MARCH 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., the House and Lot situate in the Borough of Beaver, bounded north by Turnpike Alley, west by lot of the heirs of the late Dr. Smith Cunningham, dec'd., and south by Third Street, said lot being about 62 feet front by 300 feet deep. On which is erected a good frame dwelling house with hall and two rooms on first floor and three rooms on second floor, with one story frame kitchen attached. Premises in good order.

TERMS.—One-fourth of purchase money in hand, balance in four equal annual payments, with interest, secured by Judgment bond, or bond and mortgage.

HENRY HICE.

List of Causes for Trial at March Term, 1868.

1ST WEEK.

Ephraim Smith	vs. J. T. Townsend.
James W. Woodwell	vs. Directors of poor of Beaver Co., Garnishee of W. R. Sterling.
Thomas H. Mason, Ann E. Barr's Ex'r.	vs. Jas. Graham, et al.
Michael M'Laughlin	vs. James Marshall.
John Brady	vs. Stephen Hunter.
	vs. Amos Stanley.

2D WEEK.

John Beaty's Ex'r.	vs. N. C. & B. V. R.R.Co.
Robert Morgan	vs. Hugh Anderson.
George Hinds	vs. P. F. W. & C. R.W.Co.
Henry Bair	vs. George W. Barclay.
G. W. Alexander's heirs	vs. A. J. Chambers, et. al.
John Stewart, Trustee,	vs. J. R. Blackmore, et. al.
George Stewart,	vs. Aaron P. Smith.
Jane Hannen	vs. Fergus Johnston.
Frod. Boch,	vs. Ann Millers Adm'r.
H. T. Frie & Co.	vs. Smith & Reno.
same	vs. J. F. Williams & Co.
Desota Oil Co.	vs. David Russell, et. al.
Thomas H. Jackson	vs. W. S. Meehin, et. al.
Joseph Johnston	vs. James Littell.
Geo. W. Cable et al	vs. Thomas Reed.
Samuel Pierpont	vs. Thomas Neil, Sr.
D. A. Pritchard et al	vs. J. M. Holmes, et. al.
Richard Tea	vs. A. J. Diamond.
George Young	vs. Alexander Campbell.
Bente. & Co.	vs. Joseph McDermitt.
Graney & Bickerstaff	vs. James Littell.
Joshua Dawson	vs. Stokes-Dawson Oil Co.
John C. Duff	vs. Joseph Britain, et. al.
John Spear	vs. A. W. Taylor, et. al.
G. N. Hollstott	vs. W. S. Wallace.

JOHN CAUGHEY,
feb19'68. (Local copy.) Prothonotary.

BOUNTY ACCOUNT.

JOHN C. CALHOUN IN ACCOUNT WITH Borough of New Brighton Bounty Fund, Jan. 1867.

1868.

DR.

To balance due on duplicate 1864,	$320 00
" " " 1865,	1908 69
" " " 1866,	4548 98
" " " 1867,	6677 86
" New Brighton borough,	661 90
" Receipts unseated lands,	65 10
	$13,519 05

CR.

By exonerations duplicate 1864,	$30 00
" " " 1865,	715 78
" " " 1866,	607 30
" " " 1867,	652 73
" amount pd. on note in bank,	35 79 78
" " " interest on "	344 40
" " " bonds,	1116 00
" " " interest on bonds,	196 47
" balance due on duplicate 1865,	18 64
" " " 1866,	2197 10
" " " 1867,	3054 09
" commissions to collectors,	249 27
" " " treasurer,	26 36
" amount paid Odell publishing,	18 00
" " " Weyand "	16 00
" " due from borough,	661 90
" receipt for unseated lands,	65 10
" balance in treasury,	4 80
	$13,519 05

LIABILITES OF BOUNTY FUND, JAN. 1868.

Note in bank,	3220 34
Bonds, (veterans)	612 00
Unsettled claims,	75 00
Surplus,	1919 69
	6026 93

ASSETS TO PAY SAME.

Balance due on duplicate 1865,	18 64
" " " 1866,	2191 10
" " " 1867,	3054 09
" by borough,	661 90
Receipt for unseated lands	65 10
Balance in Treasury,	4 80
	$6026 93

We the undersigned auditors of the Borough of New Brighton, have examined the forgoing account, and find it coerect.

J. S. WINANS,
ABRAM BENTLEY, Jr. } Auditors.
feb19'68:2t. (Local copy.)

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE FOLLOWing Administration and Guardian accounts, which have been passed and filed in the Register's office of Beaver County, Pa., will take notice that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, on Wednesday the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868, for confirmation and allowance.

The accounts of Chas. Raney, Lucy A. Raney, and D. C. Eaton, Executors of the estate of M'Dowell Raney, deceased, who was the Guardian of the minor children of Jas. Miller, deceased.

The account of Thos. Adams, Executor of the will of Andrew Adams, dec'd.

Accounts of N. Guyer, Guardian of Ruth Garver and Eleanor Shanor, minor children of Matthias Shanor, deceased.

Account of P. Bentel, Guardian of Wilhelmina, Wagner, minor daughter of Simon Wagner, dec'd.

Account of J. H. Cooper, Trustee, appointed for to make sale of the real estate of Chas. Campbell, dec'd.

Account of F. McClelland, Guardian of Almatrin Beatty, minor son of John Beatty, deceased.

Final account of David Hill and Frederick Duerr, Administrator of the estate of Margaret Hill, dec'd.

Final account of Joseph C. Wilson, Administrator of the estate of Agnes Powel, deceased.

Final real estate account of M. Veon, Executrix of J. H. Veon, who was Administrator of Smith Miller dec'd.

Accounts of Simon Cottom, Guardian of the minor children of Alfred C. Hill, deceased.

Final account of Hon. Wallace, Administrator of the estate of Geo. Wallace, dec'd.

Final account of Wm. W. Bencom, Administrator of the estate of Minerva J. Bencom, dec'd.

Final account of Samuel Tennis, Administrator of the estate of James Tennis, deceased.

Final account of Harvey McCown, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin Cook, dec'd.

Account of Benjamin Buckley, Administrator of the estate of Margaret Buckley, deceased.

Final account of Robert Graham, executor of the last will of Francis Fair, deceased.

Final account of Miles Veon, Executrix of J. H. Veon, dec'd., who was Administrator of the estate of John Crawford, deceased.

Account of Alex R. Thomson, Administrator of the estate of William Olney, deceased.

Final account of A. J. Jolly, Administrator of the estate of A. R. Jolley, deceased.

Final account of S. Wilson and S. G. Caughey, Executors of the last will of James McClure, deceased.

Accounts of Christian Black, Guardian of the minor children of Henry Beyer, deceased.

Accounts (real and personal) of Nathan Eakin, surviving Executor of the last will of Wm. Eakin, dec'd.

Account of David Ferguson, Guardian of Columbus May, minor son of Ellen K. May, deceased.

Final account of W. P. Townsend, Executor of the last will of Eliza Van Benskirk, deceased.

Final account of W. P. Townsend, Administrator of the estate of John E. Townsend, deceased.

Account of [illegible] Guardian of [illegible] Administrator of the estate of [illegible] Ganz, deceased.

Account of Wm. Henry, Executor of the last will of R. P. Roberts, dec'd., who was Executor of the last will of James G. Blue, dec'd.

Final account of Scudder H. Darragh and Chas. B. Hurst, Administrators and Amelia P. Blake, Administratrix of the estate of John Blake, deceased.

Final account of Thomas McChesney, Administrator of the estate of James Lyon, dec'd.

Final accounts of Elizabeth Calvin, Executrix of the last will of John Calvin, dec'd., who was Guardian of Wm. J. and Peter Y. Calvin, minor children of Wm. Calvin, dec'd.

Final account of Elizabeth Calvin, Executrix of the last will of John Calvin, dec'd.

Final account of Mary McCauley and Samuel Feirsol, Administrators of the estate of Robert McCauly, deceased.

Final account of Dr. M. Lawrence, Administrator of the estate of James McKinley, deceased.

Account of Andrew Watterson, Executor of the last will of Peter Small, deceased.

Account of John Weaver, Guardian of Stephen Small, minor child of Martin Small, deceased.

D. SINGLETON,
feb19'67:4t Register.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Valuable Farm in South Beaver Township—Tavern Stand, Black Smith Shop and Lots in Darlington—Out-Lots in Darlington Township.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned, administrators of the estate of John Davis, late of South Beaver township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue on the premises, on

WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868,

commencing at 10 o'clock's: m., the following described real estate, late of said deceased, viz:

No. 1. A tract of land situate in South Beaver township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the north-east corner at a hickory, thence by the warrant of Daniel Richards and James Reynolds Carver, east 203 perches to a post, thence by land of George Barclay, south 124 perches to a post, thence by land of Robert Johnston south, 83½ degrees east, 220 perches to a post thence by land of Solomon Conkle (now widow Lawrence,) north 17 degrees east, 73 perches to a post, thence north 34 perches to the place of beginning, containing 177 acres, more or less, about 100 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered, and one which are erected a two-story log dwelling house, log tenant house, frame barn and other out-buildings; there is an orchard on the premises and the whole tract is underlaid with a four feet vein of coal.

No. 2. The one-half of two lots or pieces of ground, numbered 341 and 42 in the general plan of lots in the borough of Darlington, county and State aforesaid, bounded as follows, viz: South by Second st.; west by Market street; north by the other half of said two lots, and east by Haggerty's alley, and on which are erected a large two-story frame dwelling house, formerly known as the Dunlap Tavern Stand, a frame stable and other out-buildings.

No. 3. Two certain lots or pieces of ground in said borough of Darlington, being lots Nos. 21 and 22 in the general plan of said borough, bounded as follows, viz: North by Second street, east by Plum street, south by Ripple alley, and west by Haggerty's alley.

No. 4. A part of a lot or piece of ground in said borough of Darlington, being part of lot No. 42 in the general plan of lots aforesaid, bounded as follows, viz: On the south by Second street, and beginning at the corner of said lot and said street and Haggerty's alley, thence along said Second street east 60 feet to lot No. 44, thence along said lot 30 feet, thence west across said lot No. 42, 96 feet to Haggerty's alley, thence south along said alley 30 feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The one-half of two lots or pieces of ground in said borough of Darlington, being lots Nos. 57 and 58 in the plan aforesaid, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a corner on third street and Stevenson a ley, thence along said street 123 feet to Murray street, thence along said street to the line of the Darlington Canal Railroad, thence along said railroad to Stevenson alley, thence along said alley to the place of beginning containing 20 perches more or less, and on which is erected a large frame blacksmith shop.

No. 6. The undivided one-half of a piece or parcel of land situate in Darlington township, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a white oak, thence by land of J. P. Martin north 10½ deg. east 33 per. to post, thence by land of Wm. Wallace north 80 deg. east 14.40 per. to a post, north 81 deg. east 6.30 perches to a post, thence by land of Hugh Martin, south 84½ deg. east 15.75 per to a post; thence by land of S. M. Ross, south 2½ deg. west 25.60 per, to a white oak, thence by lands of Jas. Cook's heirs, south 75½ deg. west 20.50 per. to the place of beginning, containing 6 acres and 26 perches.

No. 7. The undivided one eighth of a piece or parcel of land situate in said township of Darlington, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post, thence by land of J. P. Martin, north 72 degrees west, 31 perches to a post, north 7¾ degrees east, 20.45 perches to a post, thence by Darlington Railroad, north 81½ degrees east, 29 perches to a post, thence by land of Hugh Martin, south 23 degrees east, 20.50 perches to post, thence by land of Wm. Wallace, south 80 degrees west, 14.40 perches to a post, south 10½ degrees east, 7 perches to the place of beginning, containing 6 acres and 1 perch.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand on the confirmation of the sale by the Court, and the balance in two equal annual instalments thereafter, with interest.

BARBARA DAVIS,
HARVEY M'COWN,
feb19'67:3t. Administrators.

Notice in Partition.

BEAVER COUNTY, SS:

IN THE ORPHAN'S COURT IN AND FOR SAID County, before the Hon. Judges of said Court. In the matter of the petition for partition on the real estate of James David, dec'd. And now to wit: Jan. 15th, 1868, the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said James David, dec'd., viz: Mary Ann, widow of said dec'd. and Margare, intermarried with Joseph Gray, residing in Temperanceville, Allegheny county, Pa. William J. Davis (petitioner) and Jane Davis intermarried with William H. Davis, residing in Hopewell township, Beaver county, Pa., and Sarah, intermarried with William T. English, residing in Greene county, Ohio, and all others interested, Greeting: To show cause, if any they have why an inquest to make partition of the real estate of said dec'd. should not be awarded at an Orphan's Court to be held at Beaver, on Monday the 16th day of March next, (1868.)

A true copy of Rule.

Attest:
JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.

J. S. LITTELL, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Feb. 17th 1868.
feb.19'68:3t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE ORPHANS Court of Beaver county, the undersigned will expose to sale, by public vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, February 25d, 1868,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., all the following described parcels or lots of land part of the estate of Charles Stone, late of Bridgewater, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., viz: No. 1. All that lot of ground situate in the Borough of Beaver, in the county aforesaid, numbered 9, in the general plan of out lots adjoining said Town, bounded north by Wolf Lane, east by lot No. 10, south by lots Nos. 2 and 3, and west by lot No. 8, containing about 10 acres—about one-half of said lot cleared and in good state of cultivation, balance a beautiful grove.—Improvements a good two story brick house, with cellar underneath, four rooms on each floor, and brick kitchen attached 1½ stories, a good barn about 40 by 30 feet, coal house, wash house, &c., a good well and cistern on premises, a variety of fruit trees—apples peaches, &c. This is a very desirable property pleasantly located, with a beautiful view of the surrounding villages, the Ohio river, Railroads, &c., convenient to churches, schools, Railroad stations, &c. No. 2. Also the undivided two-thirds of a certain lot situate in the village of Sharon in said county, bounded by lots formerly of M. T. C. Gould and George Holdship, the public street and the Big Beaver Creek.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale by the Court, balance in two equal annual instalments from that date with interest, and to be secured by Judgment bond, or a bond and mortgage. The purchasers to pay all expenses of preparing deeds, mortgages, &c., and stamps requisite for same. For further information, inqure of the undersigned, whose residence adjoins the premises first above described.

D. H. STONE,
Ex'r. of last will of Chas. Stone, dec'd
Jan22'68:3t.

Artist Colors, in Cakes and Tubes.

Decalcomania Pictures

FOR TRANSFERRING ON BUGGIES, ETC.

Wax in Sheets and Colors,

FOR FLOWER AND FRUIT MAKING.

SEND FOR A PRICE LIST,

TO

J. G. Backofen & Son,

No. 93, Smithfield St.,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL HIS FARM, situate in Brighton Township, Beaver Co., Pa., 2½ miles from the borough of Beaver, containing 116 acres, about 60 acres of which is cleared and under fence, and in a good state of cultivation. The balance is well timbered. The farm is also well watered. Said farm is adjoining the farm lately purchased by Mr. John Roberts, late sheriff of Beaver county, (from the heirs of John Sutherland, dec'd). A public road leading through the farm to Fallston and Brighton, 3 miles distant. Terms of sale will be made easy. For particulars enquire of J. C. Wilson, Beaver, or call on the subscriber, Beaver.

NIMROD PUMPHREY.
feb5'68:3t.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL THOSE WHO suffer from disease of Liver and Stomach, such as Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Waterbrash, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, &c.

DR. HOFLINGTON'S HEADACHE AND ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

are warranted to give satisfaction in every case. They purify the blood, and stimulate those organs, driving away all Melancholy Feelings, infusing new Life and Vigor into the System.

For sale by all Druggists and Country Merchants, throughout the Country.

J. HENDERSON & BRO'S., 256 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale Agents.
oct3'67:1y.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

Cor. Railroad Crossing and New York St.

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provision, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars,

The Beaver Argus.

BEAVER, FEBRUARY 19, 1868.

Local and Miscellaneous.

The ARGUS has now a larger circulation than any paper published in the county. Advertisers will promote their own interests by bearing this in mind.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One square—10 lines...	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00	10 00
Two squares.....	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three squares.....	5 00	6 00	9 00	11 00	18 00
Four squares.....	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
One-fourth column.....	7 00	10 00	13 50	16 50	25 00
One-half column.....	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	40 00
One column.....	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	75 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices..... $3 00
Special Notices, per line..... 10

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except Transient Advertising, which must be paid in Advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending on the 15th of February, 1868:

	7. A. M.	2. P. M.	9 P. M.
February 9,	39 deg.	43 deg.	25 deg.
" 10,	15 deg.	25 deg.	19 deg.
" 11,	9 deg.	28 deg.	19 deg.
" 12,	11 deg.	38 deg.	26 deg.
" 13,	27 deg.	42 deg.	34 deg.
" 14,	28 deg.	32 deg.	30 deg.
" 15,	36 deg.	41 deg.	36 deg.

R: T. TAYLOR.

Mrs. Louisa Patterson, of Sharon, this county, is authorized to act as agent for THE ARGUS.

Wm. Bingham, Jr., 51 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, is the authorized agent for THE ARGUS in that city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear for the first time in THE ARGUS to-day.

☞ Register's Notice—D. Singleton.
☞ Bounty Account—New Brighton Borough.
☞ O. C. Sale—Barbera Parks & Henry McCowin.
☞ Artist Colors—J. G. Backofen & Son.
☞ Executors Notice—John Shentz.
☞ List of Causes—John Caughey.
☞ Partition Notice—J. S. Littell.
☞ Public Sale—H. Hice.
☞ Administrators Notice—Wm. Laughlin.
☞ Special Notices—Wm. F. Clarke.
☞ Special Notices—J. Boggs.
☞ Special Notices—R. A. Wilson.

"The Useful Almanac."—We acknowledge the receipt of the above named almanac, from the publishers, Messrs. King & Baird, Philadelphia. It contains a great deal of information pertaining to the city of brotherly love," which will make it quite useful to those visiting Philadelphia on business or pleasure. Price, 15 cents.

Postponed.—The dedication of the Good Templars Hall, in Beaver, has been postponed until Thursday evening, the 27th of February. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Beaver Falls Correspondence.—We are promised a series of letters from Beaver Falls, the first of which appears in THE ARGUS of to-day. That our readers will find these letters both interesting and instructive we have no doubt.

Grand Exhibition.—"*The best of the wine at the end of the feast.*" There will be a grand Exhibition in the M. E. Church, of Bridgewater, on next Thursday evening, Feb. 20th, for the benefit of the Sabbath School. All are invited to attend. Tickets 25 cents.

Committed to Jail.—A man named Walker was arrested at Smith's Ferry on last Thursday, and brought to this place on a charge of stealing some tubing, rope, and a tank from the "Rinkl Dorf" oil well at Island Run. After a hearing before Justice Imbrie, in default of bail, he was committed to prison, where he is now lodged.

Post Office Defalcation.—A telegram from Washington to the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, states that a defalcation in the New Lisbon Post Office has been discovered, and that the matter is now being investigated. The Postmaster is said to be a brother-in-law of C. L. Vallandigham.

The alacrity of old Mr. Welles, the Secretary of the Navy, in endorsing Mr. Johnson's account of his conversation of January 14 with General Grant, reminds us of a saying of Mr. Lincoln. "If there is ever any difference in the Cabinet," said Mr. L., with a twinkle in his eye, "there is one thing I am always certain of. The member from Connecticut is sure to be on my side."

Lost and Found.—The young man who picked up a small roll of green-backs, from the floor, at the ladies' window in the Rochester Station at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, January 22d, will please return the money to Mr. Masten, agent at the above station, and much oblige THE OWNER.

Grand Concert.—There will be a grand instrumental and vocal Concert given in the M. E. Church of this place, next Friday evening by a Pittsburgh Band, together with some distinguished lady vocalists connected with the Seminary. Admission, Twenty-five cents. Exercises will commence at seven o'clock.

Run Over.—The wife of Mr. James Normille, living near Smith's Ferry, this county, was run over by the cars, on last Saturday afternoon, cutting off one of her legs below the knee. She was obliged to have it amputated by the physician, but is not expected to live.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.—By reference to another column, the readers of the ARGUS will notice that the Administrators of the estate of John Davis, dec'd, will offer several parcels of real estate at public sale on the 4th of March. This property lies in the vicinity of Darlington, this county, and it is very likely that much of it will be sold at figures far below its real worth. Persons in want of real estate in that locality, should attend the sale.

Committed to Jail.—On last Monday evening a man named Daniel Mallen, became very disorderly in Rochester, this county, in consequence of having too heavy a load of liquor on board. Among other disorderly acts, he is charged with having thrown stones at the cars, smashing their windows, &c. He was arrested, taken before Justice Sholes, who committed him to jail. After being brought to jail, he became bellicerent, and struck some of the men who brought him later. A little striking in return brought him to his senses, when he became more peaceably inclined.

Greene County Ahead.—Lawrence county gives 1,552 Republican majority and has three distilleries. Beaver county gives 538 Republican majority and has two distilleries; Washington county gives 105 Republican majority and has twelve distilleries; Greene county gives 1183 *Democratic majority* and has *thirteen* distilleries, manufacturing in one year 213,913.95 gallons of whisky! What Greene Countian looks with pride on this exhibit of facts? Is not the moral lesson—will it prove instructive?—*Greene Co. Republican.*

Cold Weather.—The weather in the north-west on the 10th inst., at 7. A. M. was intensely cold. At Milwaukee the thermometer was 16 deg. below zero.—At Winona, Minn., 30 deg. below zero. At Wabashaw, Minn., 36 deg. below zero. At St. Paul's, Minn., 40 deg. below zero, and at Sparta, Wisconsin, 52 degrees below zero. The western papers speak of this as being the "coldest snap" known in that section for a great many years. A sleigh-ride on the prairie, with the thermometer at 52 degrees below zero, would be a thing to be remembered, we should judge.

Local Papers.—There are many persons who either take no paper at all, or else take one from a distant city, and when they wish to see what is transpiring in their own neighborhood, they beg or borrow the local paper from some citizen more liberal than themselves. Many men of this kind are engaged in business, and frequently grumble because people do not patronize "home industry," when they practice the very same thing of which they complain. Recollect that if a home paper is to be supported, home interest must do it. Every dollar sent for a foreign paper is at the expense of the local journal. A town requires a prominence through its paper more than any other way, and to every one who has an interest in his town at heart, his home paper is a necessity.—No man will such a man take a paper from home until he is able to take a second paper. His first paper will be his home sheet; he will so indentify his own interests with that of his home paper, as to consider his subscription as much a matter of duty as the payment of his taxes.

The Beaver Falls Cutlery Establishment.—A Beaver Falls correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Commercial* speaks thus of the cutlery establishment in that place:

"Among the foremost improvements here, and one worthy special mention, is the Cutlery Establishment. That department, for the manufacture of pocket cutlery, has been in successful operation since April last, under the control and direction of Binns & Mason—the latter from Sheffield, England—a master artisan in this department. Since then extensive additions have been made, and are just completing, which render it a very handsome and imposing structure. The object of this enlargement is to furnish facilities for the manufacture of table cutlery also. This department is under the supervision of a very competent gentleman, whose long experience abundantly qualifies him for this position—Rosewell H. Fisher—formerly of Connecticut. Mr. F. is fully satisfied that no establishment in the country can "turn out" pocket and table cutlery of a better quality, or at cheaper rates. His reasons for these conclusions are, that the most skillful artisans are employed, the best material used, and in the fact that water power being less expensive than steam, coal being so accessible, and steel and grindstones within a short distance—while, for other similar establishments, the latter article is transported from England, &c.

The erection of this building required the use of one million of brick, which were made in this place. It is fitted up with the latest and best improvements that can be found, among which are two turbine wheels, one made in Dayton, Ohio, and the other at Mt. Holly, N. J. These are to run in competition and their claims tested by experiment. This establishment will employ a capital of from three to five hundred thousand dollars, and will require six hundred hands to carry on the work. The dimensions of this building may be stated thus: That portion fronting Main street is one hundred and seven feet long by eighty-eight wide, three stories high, besides the attic. This department is used for packing and containing material. The north wing has also three stories and attic, and is two hundred and twelve feet long, by forty feet wide. The main portion of this is occupied for grinding and finishing, and the remainder as a carpenter shop and store room. The south wing is two hundred and twelve feet by thirty-eight feet, in one department of which the forging is done; another is used as a machine shop, and still another as the stock room.

I would like to speak of other completed and projected improvements of importance; and, also of the picturesque beauty and diversified scenery of this valley-land, so inspiring in its influence to the appreciative, to the artistic, or poetic mind. But these, in connection with some hints as to the color and style of houses, the grouping of trees around our homes, &c., may form the substance of some future letter.

MILOXIUS.

An Oil Prince in Bankruptcy.—John W. Steel, familiarly known as "Johnny" Steel, and somewhat distinguished as an "oil prince," having for a considerable length of time enjoyed the princely income of $2,000 per day, yesterday filed in the United States District Court, a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Many of our readers will remember the romantic history of his exploits in the East, published some time ago, during which he is reported to have squandered several hundred thousand dollars. After having "sowed his wild oats," and losing his oil farm, he found himself in rather straightened circumstances, and was recently compelled to earn a living by driving an oil team. His indebtedness, as set forth in his petition, amounts to over $100,000. Some of the items are quite heavy, a few of which we note: To Henry W. Kanaga, of the Girard House, Philadelphia, he owes $19,824; to Wm. A. Galbraith, Attorney-at-law, Erie, $10,000; J. E. Caldwell & Co., Philadelphia, for jewelry, $5,805; John D. Jones, for harness, $1,250; Wm. Horn & Co., for cigars, $562; E. H. Conklin, Philadelphia, liquors, $2,074; Phelan & Collender, Philadelphia, for billiard tables $1,500; to an unknown creditor, for oil paintings, $2,200; to the account for hats, $300. A considerable amount of his indebtedness is for money borrowed, notes, judgments, etc. When "Johnny" took a notion to rent a hotel for a few days he would do so; and whenever he saw anything that pleased his fancy he was bound to have it regardless of cost. Perhaps no man in the United States ever squandered as much money in the same space of time.—*Pitts. Com. Feb. 14.*

That able, independent and comprehensive journal, the New York *Ledger*, thus appreciates a recent event, which has made a good deal of stir in the world:

"About the silliest piece of business we ever heard of was the request that President Johnson make of General Grant to disobey the Senate, and that he (Johnson) would stand between the General and fine and imprisonment. We thought that everybody knew that justice does not accept *substitutes* in such matters, but makes the violator of her laws personally serve out the penalty. If President Johnson wants to have a law violated by doing it himself? General Grant is too shrewd, too wise and too good a man to be caught in such a trap."

This is not only perfectly just, but as the *Ledger* is free from any bias of partisanship, and has no interest in the premises except to declare the truth, it may well be taken as expressing the judgement of honest men of all parties concerning this affair. That judgment is briefly that the President has tried to injure General Grant, and has only injured himself—if, indeed, that were possible.

"The Sentinel on the Border," is the title of a new candidate for the patronage of the peace Democracy. It is published at Louisville, and bids fair to compete sharply with Brick Pomeroy's paper, which is the favorite of the "white man's party." The character of the new candidate and its claims on the Democracy, can be inferred from the following, which is a sample of its columns:

"Christ was the first Democrat, and his twelve *white* Apostles the first converts to Democracy! The Democratic creed is spread upon every page of sacred, moral and natural history. It is the sister of Masonry, going hand in hand, to plant the seed of fraternity and good will among men! It is the champion of the rights of the many against the tyranny and power of the few. So was Christ! It is the friend of the poor and oppressed, and sympathizes with the weak and powerless. So did Christ! It seeks to build up, not to tear down. This was Christ's mission! It asks justice of all men, and equality among the brotherhood.

So did Christ! Its mission is for the salvation of the *white* race. Such was Christ's! He did not affiliate with the negro! He worked with *white* men for the benefit of *white* men! Of all his Apostles and associates, not one was a nigger."

The Beaver Canal Co.—It is well known that the Beaver Canal Company are desirous of enlarging the capacity of their line of communication so as to admit the passage of ships between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. To this end the aid of the State is invoked in the form of a loan, either of cash or credit, to be secured by mortgage. Mr. Lowry has this project much at heart, and may press it upon the consideration of the Legislature.

General Cameron, with that farsightedness which is one of his leading peculiarities, has, for a long period, advocated making a slack-water navigation on the Ohio, from the head at this city to the Falls at Louisville. If this idea shall ever be realized, or if it should be consummated so far as from this point to the mouth of the Beaver, this enlargement project would assume national importance.

We do not know what prospect of going through Mr. Lowry's scheme has, but if he should succeed he would add vastly to the prosperity not only of Pittsburgh and Erie, but to the advancement of all the country intervening between the two cities.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

"Port Richmond Institute."—We have been favored with a programme of the exercises at the examination and exhibition of the Port Richmond Institute in Philadelphia, on last Thursday evening, (Feb 13.) This institute is connected with the Church in that city, of which Rev. A. M. Jelly, formerly of this place is pastor. He is also principal of the Institute referred to, and we are pleased to learn that both Church and School are prospering finely in his hands.—Within the past eighteen months 107 new members have been added to his Church roll. He is said to be a very acceptable minister, and last but not least, we hear, that the society for which he labors pays him handsomely for his services.

Musical Entertainment.—There will be a concert of vocal and instrumental music by pupils of the "Ladies Seminary of Beaver," aided by the Brass Band of New Brighton, and under the direction of Ferdinand A. Winter, on Tuesday evening 25th inst., in the U. P. Church, of Beaver. The Band is under the instructions of Prof. Winters and is therefore appropriately associated with the seminary in this concert. We expect the valuable assistance of Rev. Dr. Winter of Zeltonople, so long and favorably known to this community as a teacher of music.

Admittance 25 cents. No tickets. Concert to begin at 7 P. M. Doors open at 6 P. M.

2w. D. B. A. McLEAN, Prin.

For The Argus.

Beaver Falls Correspondence.

NUMBER ONE.

The people of this vicinity have been favored with a rare treat—an exhibition of the wonderful powers of that remarkable Musical phenomenon—"Blind Tom," who gave one of his inimitable entertainments in New Brighton, on Tuesday evening to a large and delighted audience. While listening to his unlettered, untaught rendition of song, one is not only renewedly impressed with the vast significance, power, and glory of Music; but especially with a sense of *wonder*, that it should find such marvelous expression through a being so strange and grotesque as that of Blind Tom! And I could but think that it was another instance, wherein God had chosen the weak things of the world to confound the mighty, and the foolish things to confound the wise. Tom's soul seems indeed to be *set to music*. He touches the keys of the Piano—and lo! what melody, what wondrous witchery of sound—in tones, now wild and stormy, like the war of elements—now soft, plaintive, fickle and bird-like as the voice of the angel Octolonia, heard in "the dream of the Mystic." I felt more than ever that *music* is to be one of the most potent instrumentalities in bringing this great surging, discordant world into tune, and into harmony—that it is indeed, the highest symbol of the infinite and holy—a divine element, lifting man above the prosy, plodding details of these Mammon days, and baptizing his spirit with its soothing, inspiring and harmonizing power.

One of the most hopeful signs of promise to the 'Watcher on the Tower of Progress,' is the growing love, appreciation and cultivation of Music, and its increasing accessibility to all. And among the various Musical Instruments to which I have had the pleasure of listening, there is none that seems to combine the diversity of tone, with the exquisite sweetness, melody and richness of expression, as that of the Burdett Organ—a recent remarkable achievement of musical science. It seems to me that this beautiful instrument will be sought for by every one who truly appreciates the charm and mission of music. (If I mistake not, there is an Agency for these Organs in Pittsburgh, probably at Klebers, on Wood street.)

As one of the refining agencies in life, and as one of the highest sources of happiness, music stands pre-eminent.

With Plato, 'the beautiful is the perfect image of the true.' Love is the longing of the soul for beauty, the attraction of like for like, the longing of the divinity within us, for the divinity beyond us; and the good—which is beauty, truth, justice—is God—God in his abstract state. So, in what ever way we may help to ultimate beauty in external forms—in pictures—in any department of art—in gardens, houses, parks, we conform to the law of *harmony*, which seeks expression in love, in beauty, in music, and thus our happiness is promoted and intensified.

Houses may be built, combining convenience and comfort, with taste, neatness and architectural beauty—often costing but little more than those of similar dimensions—and yet, which are as destitute of all symmetry and beauty of proportion as a huge wooden box. Still there are improvements making in this, as in other departments of art, and I doubt not the time will come, when every considerable town and village, will have its professional Architect and Landscape Gardener, to teach the people how to build beautiful homes, to decorate their grounds, and to take advantage of nature's suggestions in the various locations where they may dwell. When that time comes, we shall not behold with sorrow—as we now do, in many instances—all the beautiful trees cut away from the doors of dwellings; but the words of the song, "*Woodman, spare that tree*," will then be remembered and appreciated.

In localities where bituminous coal is used, white for houses and fences, is most unfavorable. A soft and somewhat light shade of brown, or stone color, with darker shades for trimming, are far more serviceable, as well as more attractive and pleasant to the eye. In many parts of the East—even where soft and coal smoke do not abound—the quiet brown and drab colors, are now most generally adopted. And on Euclid Avenue, Cleveland—which is distinguished for its varied and beautiful styles of architecture—the houses are seldom painted white.

Nature has left its impress of *Beauty*, upon the picturesque scenery of this place—which, of course, however, can best be appreciated, when seen in the golden light of Summer time. Here are beautiful hills, valleys, slopes, knolls, cliffs, nooks, mounds, river and rivulets. Here are

"Moonlight glens,
And forests fair, and [illegible]
And little willows sipping at the brook,
Dark owlet nooks, and caves and battled rocks,
And winding valleys roofed with pendant shade."

You must indulge me, *this* time, Mr. Editor, and not think my letter too poetic or transcendental, to be adapted to your columns. I will try and *do better* next time.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., Feb. 14, 1868. MILOXIUS.

The Manner of Voting.—For fear the election officers of the several townships and boroughs of this county have forgotten the new manner of voting, we again publish the act of Assembly in reference to it. Here it is:

Be it enacted, &c., That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwelth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed or written, severally classified as follows:—One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled, outside, 'judiciary;' one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "state;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member, and members of assembly, if voted for, and members of congress, if voted for, and be labelled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "township;" one ticked shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "borough," and each class shall be placed in seperate ballot boxes.

Fatal Accident.—On last Wednesday as a freight train on the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R. was proceeding westward, the train parted between Edgeworth and Baden stations, in this county. The forward part of the train ran a considerable distance before the engineer discovered the mishap. As soon as he did so, he reversed the engine and commenced backing up to the after part of the train. In doing so, the cars struck a man named John Lynch, a road watchman who had got upon the track, killing him instantly, and mangling his body in a horrible manner. The remains were put upon the train and brought to Rochester, where an inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict in accordance with the above facts. The deceased leaves a mother and a family of five or six children, who were dependent upon him for support.

Rev. J. J. Jones, of Connellsville, Pa., delivered a lecture on last Tuesday evening, in the M. E. Church of this place; Subject—"The Within, and the Without of Life." The subject was handled with extraordinary ability, and delivered in an eloquent and forcible manner; to the great pleasure and delight of the audience. This lecture closes the "course," but we learn that the popular lecturer, Rev. W. B. Watkins, is to deliver one of his admirable lectures here about the last of this month. This will be gratifying news to those who have had the pleasure of hearing him in other places, and know his ability to instruct and please an audience.

Lecture in New Brighton.—Bishop Domenec will deliver a lecture, the subject of which will be his late visit to Rome, at St. Joseph's Church, New Brighton, on Thursday evening.

Celebration at Economy.—The Economy Society, in this county, celebrated the anniversary of the founding of their Society on Saturday last, (Feb. 15th.) Mr. Henry addressed his brethren on the occasion, detailing many personal recollections of the history of the colony. A general good time was had.

MARRIED.

GAILEY—COUGHEY—Jan. 28th, 1868, by John McFall, Esq., at Glasgow, Mr. James Gailey of Johnson county Mo., and Mrs. Matilda Coughey, of Beaver Co., Pa.

CONKLE—HOLLINS—Sabbath evening, Feb. 16th, by Rev. J. S. Bracken, Mr. John W. Conkle, and Miss Sadie Hollins, both of Allegheny City, Pa.

BAKER—WATSON—On the 13th inst., by Rev. J. M. Smith, Mr. Henry Baker and Mrs. Sabina Watson, both of Beaver Co., Pa.

Of bread the staff of life,
Hen's got a noble maker,
The moment she become his wife,
She turned into a baker.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EXPRESS NOTICE

You can have your baggage and packages delivered to and from the depot promptly, and cheaper than by any other wagon. Wm. F. Clarke.

DON'T BUY AN ORGAN

Until you have heard that wonderful musical triumph, the Burdett Organ. The performance of even a child upon that perfect instrument is more touching and musically entrancing than the flourishes of practical players upon most other organs. The effects of the *vox humana* (human voice) and celestial stops—a late invention, and found in perfection only in the Burdett organs—are touching and sympathetic in the extreme, and comparable only to the heart-searching and tremulous tones drawn from their violins by an Ole Bull or a Vieux Temps. The Messrs. Kleber & Bro., 123 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., have the sole agency, and will be glad no doubt, to show these organ gems to all who may desire it.

Country people will find it much to their advantage to go to R. A. Wilson's, in the Diamond, Rochester, Pa., for their Boots and Shoes, they would be astonished at the low prices.

Best Navy Tobacco's. Try them, at Wm F. Clarke's.

WEED'S SEWING MACHINES. Ladies before you purchase a sewing machine call on the agent, Mr. J. Boggs, Reeves' Block, New Brighton, and see the renowned Weed machine, and I am convinced you will have no other. It does not take fits or spells. Prices to suit all.

Try! Try! Try! R. A. Wilson's Boots and Shoes, all warranted.

Try that Flour for sale by Wm. F. Clarke. Never fails to give satisfaction.

A NEW DICTIONARY of the Bible, by Wm. Smith, L. L. D. Mr. J. Boggs of New Brighton is the authorized agent for the above work, and will call on the citizens at their homes. This is a book that every one ought to have.

It comprises the Antiquities, Biography, Geography, and Natural History of the Bible, with numerous Illustrations and maps.

Go! Go! Go! To R. A. Wilson's for Boots and Shoes.

Flour and Feed for sale by Wm. F. Clarke.

Open! Open!! The Bargains in Boots and Shoes are still open to the public at R. A. Wilson's, Diamond Rochester.

Wm. F. Clarke delivers all goods leave your orders for Flour, Feed and Groceries.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

Three grades constantly on hand, at Wm. F. Clarke's, Beaver Pa.,

Warranted! All work bought at R. A. Wilson's Boot and Shoe Emporium, and kept in repair by him, free of charge.

Try those fine chewing Tobacco's at Wm. F. Clarke's, they are cheaper and better than can be found elsewhere.

ROASTED RIO COFFEE.

Arbuckle & Co's. Prime Roasted Rio Coffee for sale by Wm. F. Clarke.

See one of the Prize Cups awarded to A. Speer for his celebrated Port Grape Wine.—It is the best grape wine ever produced in this country, the standard wine for communion purposes, and the most beneficial for females and feeble persons.

Boots and Shoes at almost your own price at R. A. Wilson's.

Arbuckle & Co's. roasted Coffee is better and cheaper than any in market—try it—for sale by Wm. F. Clarke.

Children copper tip Kip, Misses and Boys Bals, all warranted, cheaper than ever at R. A. Wilson's.

Arbuckle & Co's. Roasted Coffee, 4 pounds equal to 5 of green, for sale by Wm. F. Clarke.

TO ARTISTS, &c.—Read the advertisement of Messrs. J. G. Backofen & Son to be found in to-day's paper, and then send to them and get a price list of the many articles they have for sale. Their address is 93 Smithfield St. Pittsburgh.

BEAVER MARKETS.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

BEAVER, Feb. 19, 1867.

Flour per bbl.....	$13.75	Eggs per doz.....	30
Dried Apples per lbs.	4.20	Butter per lb.....	25
Dried Peaches per bu.	4.75	Hams per lb.....	25
Wheat per bus.....	2.50	Shoulders.....	16
Corn per bus.....	90	Sides per lb.....	18
Oats.....	60	Tallow per lb.....	12½
Flax Seed per bus...	2.35	Lard per lb.....	15
Beans per bus.....	2.00	Candles per lb.....	20
Potatoes.....	90	Molasses per gal....	1.00
Onions.....	1.50	Refined Oil.....	70
Corn Meal.....	1.10	Crude Oil.....	30

BLANKS! BLANKS!

BLANK DEEDS, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, Summons', Subpœnas', Warrants, Commitments, &c., &c., can always be had at the *Argus* office, as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere. Give us a call.

LAND FOR SALE.

UNTIL THE 4TH OF MARCH, AND WILL THEN be offered at Public Sale, about 7 acres of good Gardening Land, in Borough township, Beaver co., half a mile west of Vanport, on the C. & P. R. R. 28 miles from Pittsburgh. The improvements are a good two story frame house of 8 rooms, and cellar, coal and wash house under which is a cistern; frame barn, 40 x30 feet; half an acre enclosed by paling fence for hen yard. There is on the premises a well of limestone 14 feet thick, and a lime kiln. An abundance of fruits; a never failing spring of good water, part of which is carried to the house by a hydraulic ram.—There will also be offered farming utensils, garden tools, hot bed sash; boxes and glass for starting plants. Also, household and kitchen furniture. For particulars, inquire of DAVID GARBER,
feb12'68:3t. on the premises.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN OF CHRISTIAN Character—Ministers, School Teachers, and all others so disposed, to act as Agents for the Publisher, for Randall's new book of the Holy Land, entitled—

The Hand-Writing of God.

This new and important book of testimony to the prophetic truth of the Bible is now ready. One agent reports seventy-five orders in three days. Another says, "Our minister spoke of it from the pulpit as invaluable to the Christian in the study of the Bible. I have two hundred and sixty orders ab ite." Address, with stamp, for descriptive circular and terms, or apply in person to J. W. RUHL & Co., Publishers,
feb12'68:4t. 68 Fifth Street Pittsburgh, Pa.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned will expose to sale at public outcry, on the premises, on

MONDAY, March 9th, 1868,

at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, all the following described real estate of Lorella Morton, dec'd., situate in the village of Van Port, Borough Township, County of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, being lots Nos. 40, 41, 42, 43 and 11, upon which is erected a small frame dwelling house, in a plan of lots laid out by Peter Shumaker, Joseph Garard, Felix Mulvaney, and the Saw-Mill Company, on the north bank of the Ohio river immediately above the mouth of the Two Mile run, subject to the widow's dower.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale by the Court, one-third in one year from that time, and one-third at the death of the widow, with interest from the confirmation of the sale by the Court, and to be secured by bond and mortgage upon the premises. The purchaser to pay the expenses of preparing title, bond and mortgage and all requisite stamps. For further information, inquire of the undersigned, Beaver, Beaver county, Pa. J. R. HARRAH,
Guar. of the minor child of Lorella Morton, dec'd.
feb13'67:3t.

O. C.

IT IS THE BEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED TO Agents. One or two days' time will secure a good Sewing Machine, French Silk Dress or some other article of equal value, FREE OF COST! Agents wanted everywhere, male and female, for the best One Dollar Pawnbroker's Sale in the country. Send for Circular. S. C. THOMPSON & Co.,
dec25'67:3m. 30 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

HARVEY BROWN.

WILSON & BROWN,

GROCERS AND Produce DEALERS,

BRIDGE STREET,

BRIDGEWATER,

PENN'A.

R. A. WILSON.

E. D. MERRICK ..... F. A. MERRICK,
C. M. MERRICK ..... J. E. BUCKLEY.

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS

Car Factory Buildings,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA

MERRICK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

COOKING STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
GRATE FRONTS and FENDERS, &c., &c.

Ruby Cooking Stove Nos. 7, 8 & 9.

THIS STOVE TOOK THE FIRST PREMIUM At the State Fair as a Coal Cooking Stove, and also at the late County Fair. We use no scrap iron in their manufacture, but make them exclusively of No. 1 Pig Metal, and warrant them in every respect.

The Ruby has the largest oven in the market and consumes but little fuel in baking, owing to its curious proved Grate.

GRATE FRONTS AND FENDERS.

We are largely engaged in the manufacture of Grate Fronts and Fenders, which we enamel in an oven common, second quality and fine finish. This enamel retains its lustre for a long time, will not burn off, and makes a much superior finish to that of Coal Tar.

SUMMER PIECES.

We are also making Sheet Iron Summer Pieces (for which we have applied for a patent) pressed up in a Hydraulic press. They are much lighter than cast Iron, and much cheaper.

HEATING STOVES.

We claim the heaviest heating Stove in the market for the size, and use the best Stock in their construction.

Our patterns are not yet complete, but it is our intention to keep a general assortment in our line.

We also took the Premium at the County Fair for Castings generally, and we have entered in to the business with the determination to use the best of Pig Metal and make good work.

We respectfully request a share of the public patronage, and would be pleased to see those wanting anything in our line at our works,

Prices Low to suit the times.

MERRICK & CO.

nov16'67:1y.

A. S. Harvey,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

AND

Hardware.

Hardware.

NAILS AND WINDOW GLASS,

STONEWARE.

Pine Churns, Oak Churns, Willow Baskets,
Peck Measures, ½ Bush. Measures, Split Baskets.

Pure Cider Vinegar.

ALSO

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR

By the Barrel or in Sacks, constantly on hand.
☞ Prices very low, call and see.
A. S. HARVEY,
oct12'67:1y. Bridgewater, Pa.

F. A. Fortune's

RED FRONT

IN THE DIAMOND

ROCHESTER PA.

F. A. Fortune's

Dry Goods Store,

ROCHESTER, PA,

WINTER GOODS

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

Grand opening of Merinos, Delaines, Coburgs, Batistheas and Dress Goods of every kind.

DOMESTICS.

Muslins and Prints from 6¼ cents to 12½. Look we advertise what we have. Good Red Flannel 25 cents. Shawls and Blankets cheap. Tickings from 10 cents up, army Overcoats and Blankets. Don't fail to call.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! FURS!!!!

Direct from importers and manufacturers the largest assortment ever offered. Cheaper than ever.

THE LATEST AND BEST

Singer's Improved Family Sewing Machines!

SINGER'S NEW NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING Machine with all the recent improvements, is now considered

The Best and the Cheapest

And the ONLY Machine, that will do ALL kinds of FAMILY SEWING. It makes the famous LOCK STITCH, the only stitch that is universally approved, or is it all adapted to first class work. It will sew on all kinds of material with all kinds of thread, and it is as noiseless in its operation as any practical Sewing Machine. It is simple in construction and does not get out of order, and a child can learn to use it. It has an improved

Hemmer, Feller, Bruider, Corder and Quilter.

It has the only reverse and tucker that can be used to advantage in tucking. It also has a Simple and BRODERY ATTACHMENT, and is the only Machine making the Lock Stitch that does embroidery practically.

The Celebrated Singer Manufacturing Machine.

For Tailors, Boot and Shoe Makers, Harness and Carriage Manufacturers, will be supplied on the shortest notice.

All Machines Warranted For Three Years.

All persons, whether intending to purchase a Sewing Machine or not, are respectfully solicited to call and examine these Novel Sewing Machines, and see them in operation, at the Millinery Store of Mrs. A. E. KOOKEN, on Brighton, St., one do or above th Diamond, Rochester, Beaver County, Pa., where will keep a supply on hand for sale.

J. A. KOOKEN, Agent,
jan8'67. Singer Manufacturing Company.

ROCHESTER FOUNDRY,

ANDERSON, PATTERSON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE CASTINGS of Railway Track and Car Castings, Agricultural Implements, Engine and all other Castings made at a first class Foundry. Also, Stoves, Grate Fronts, Grate Bars, Liners, Sash Weights, Hollow Ware, Kettles, Iron Fence, and all other Castings called for, on short notice and of the very best metal.

Also, J. J. Anderson's justly celebrated New Cook Stove for Coal and Wood, which tops the

First Premium

At the State Fair recently held at Pittsburgh. This Stove combines many new and important principles, which place it far in advance of all others now in use. None of the merits claimed for it by the Inventor, are Heavy Metal, Well Proportioned, Beauty of Style and Finish, Ease of Draft, Easily Kept Clean, Requires but little Fuel, and the

BEST BAKER EXTANT.

All orders thankfully received and promptly filled.

We Call Attention to

While living in the East I used several of the most Celebrated Cooking Stoves made for first part of the country, and on carrival here, I was recommended to purchase the Crystal Palace Stove, (also invented by Mr. Anderson) as being the best. I did so, and used it with good satisfaction. When I saw Mr. Anderson's new Stove, I was attracted by its neat appearance, and on examining its Oven and interior arrangements, found it possessed many advantages over all I had seen. I purchased, and have one now in use. We consider it superior to any we have ever used. It is all the inventor claims, and we think, all that could be desired in a Cooking Stove.

CAPT. GEORGE PENDLETON.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 21st.

Having one of Mr. Anderson's new Stoves in use, I cheerfully endorse Capt. Pendleton's statement.

JOHN H. WHEELER.

Having one of Anderson's new Stoves in use, I can fully endorse the above recommendation.

J. WOODRUFF.

Having one of Mr. Anderson's new Stoves in use, we are fully satisfied with its good qualities in all respects.

JOSEPH LEWIS AND WIFE.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 25th.

Having kept house for a long time, and used a great number of Cook Stoves of different patterns and styles, I consider S. J. Anderson's new Stoves, in point of economy in fuel, ready cooking and baking for its size, superior to any we have used, and cheerfully recommend it, believing it will render entire satisfaction.

CHAS. LUNKINS.

We have one of Mr. J. J. Anderson's new Stoves, manufactured at the Rochester Foundry, and having given it a fair trial, we find it comes fully up to all that has been claimed for it. It heats very rapidly, takes but little fuel, and is a most excellent baker. Mr. Anderson may congratulate himself on having achieved quite a triumph in the line of Cooking Stoves.

Very respectfully,

Beaver, Nov. 25th, 1867. J. G. BEAUMER.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY!

ENGINE & REPAIR SHOP,

In Fallston, Beaver County, Pa.

HAVING refitted and enlarged my stock of machinery and tools, and having secured the services of the best of mechanics, I am prepared to warrant all work done to give entire satisfaction. I have on hand different patterns and styles of Engines, Fire Clay Rolls, and am prepared to make or repair all descriptions of machinery, on reasonable terms.

PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS.

I have all the best plow patterns that suit this market, among which is the "Great Western," which has been the plow of the county for the last fifteen years. There are five sizes of this plow, all of which I manufacture and keep for sale; also "Patent Lever"—right and left—"Mountain King,"—right and left—"Side Hill," and nearly all the different kinds in use.

COOKING, FRANKLIN AND HEATING STOVES.

Having made several important improvements on the "Climax," by which coal or wood can be supplied without lifting lids, and having two pieces for pipe, either or both of which can be used at the same time, with a vent

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

AT THE TREASURY OF BEAVER COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1867.

STATEMENT.

Dr. **Receipts.** **Cr.**

To cash received during the year, per Treasurer's account, exclusive of balance last year, $78,438 09
By excess of Expenditures over Receipts, 6,869 43
" " $85,307 52

Cr **Expenditures**

By warrants issued during the year on the following acct's, viz:			
Assessments—Assessors' pay,	436 75		
Militia enrolments,	65 49	—502 24	
Auditors' pay—Hugh J. Marshall,	36 00		
James Whitham,	43 00		
J. F. M'Millen,	36 00		
M. B. Welsh, (State.)	50 00	—164 00	
Borrowed money paid on bonds and warrants,	27,489 25		
Interest on same,	5,133 45	—32,622 70	
Bridges—Building,	9,775 00		
Repairing and viewing,	1,269 64	—10,045 64	
Commissioners' pay—Joseph Irons,	474 00		
John Wilson,	613 00		
James Warnock,	606 00		
William Ewing,	108 00	—1,791 00	
Clerk to Commissioners—John Caughey,	641 67		
J. R. Eakin,	58 33	—700 00	
Counsel to Commissioners—H. Hice, Esq.,		50 00	
Commonwealth cases, viz:			
Clerk of Quarter Sessions,	267 54		
Constables' fees,	292 97		
District Attorney's fees,	419 00		
Boarding, washing and clothing prisoners,	2,544 01		
Jailor's fees, attendance, &c.,	400 00		
J. Lodite's (late Sheriff) fees,	21 94		
J. S. Littell's fees,	144 65		
Sheriff conveying convicts to Penitentiary,	54 00		
Justices' fees,	53 67		
Witnesses fees,	638 32	—4,633 70	
Physicians at Jail, Drs. M'Kinney and Feicht,		54 00	
John Lannox—Boarding, guard and medicines,		136 75	
Coats—M'Kenzie and Moore vs. Commissioners,		39 30	
Coroner's Inquests—Coroner's fees,	80 40		
Jurors and witnesses fees,	69 25		
Expenses, examinations, &c.	286 37	—436 02	
Court Expenses—Clerk of Quarter Sessions, general fees.	158 85		
Constables' attending Court,	195 43		
" returns and mileage,	117 00		
Crier, J. M. Elliott,	618 80		
Grand Jurors fees,	2,088 09		
Petit " "	724 91		
Janitor, Geo. Hinds, (balance.)	175 00		
James Fogg,	25 50		
" (extra.)	140 84		
Prothonotary's fees, M. Weyand, Esq.,	169 50		
Sheriff selecting and summoning Juries,	16 00	—3,013 50	
Tipstaff, J. L. Hall,		$55,090 85	
Amount carried forward,			

Cr. **Expenditures.**

Amount brought forward,		55,090 85
Court House offices, viz:		
Books, duplicates, stationery, &c.,	Beaver Local, 132 25	
Advertising Rec'ts and Expen. and Proc.	Beaver Argus, 359 75	
" "	51 00	—806 00
Printing blanks, &c.,	7 50	
Postage and revenue stamps,		
Court House, offices and Jail.	169 21	
Repairs to,	1,000 00	
Fuel, light, &c.,	57 99	—1,226 70
Incidental,		
Elections—General and Township, viz:	709 26	
Election officers' pay,	67 25	
Use of houses, lights, &c.,	150 20	
Assessors' attending lists, &c.,	207 27	—1,134 97
Constables' " advertising notices, &c.,		
House of Refuge.	1,167 91	
Support of inmates,	7 09	
Conveying inmates to,	20 00	—1,195 00
Rev. D. F. Lowry, manager, (3 years.)		176 00
Hospital Western Penn'a.,		
Support of inmates,	9,400 00	
Poor House and House of Employment.	26 00	
Supp.rt of paupers,	26 00	
Directors' Pay—Samuel Gibson,	26 00	—9,508 00
Samuel M'Mannay,	26 00	
John K. Potter,		260 49
Penitentiary—Provisions, medicine, and clothing convicts,		6,098 00
Stolen—From County Treasury,	40 00	
Justices' fees,	8 07	—48 07
Swearing election and township officers,		
Issuing certificates for Fox scalps,	1,739 13	
Taxes.	6 82	
Lost, collectors' return of	4 10	
Overpaid and refunded,	355 54	—2,105 59
Costs refunded on land sold in error,		
Error in assessments,		77,801 65
Amount of warrants issued to Jan 1, 1869,		7,138 13
State tax paid per Treasurer's receipts,		139 75
Fox scalps, " " "		295 00
Roadviews " " "		54 00
Redemption unseated lands,		50 00
Jas Whitham for county Institute,		$85,307 52

Dr. M. B. ADAMS, Esq., Treasurer of Beaver County, in acc't. with the County for the year 1867. **Cr.**

To amount balance from settlement of the year 1866,		$9,642 25	By amount paid on general warrants,	$1,796 96
" " received from unseated lands,	58 25		" " certificates of Fox scalps,	139 75
" " from collectors for years prior to 1867,	5,998 74		" " certific'tes of road views,	135 00
" " " " for the year 1867,	17,589 94		" " redemption unseated lands,	54 00
" " tax-payers before August 1st.	47,477 60		" " bal. of quota of '66, of state tax, ¼ mill and quota for '67,	7,138 13
" " " before Sept. 1st,	2,958 00		" " abatement allowed tax-payers,	2,373 85
" " Joseph Ledlie, late Sheriff, (fines.)	472 00		" " exonerations allowed collectors of militia fines,	296 00
" " redemption unseated lands,	21 43		" " J. Whitham for county Institute,	50 00
" " poll tax,	20 05		" " militia fines in hands of collectors.	62 00
" " John S. Littell, Sheriff, (fines.)	574 78		" " commission allowed collectors of militia fines,	42 09
" " sale of coal,	10 00		" " on 75,878 09, received,	1,517 56
" " borrowed from sundry persons,	2,560 00		" " on 85,156 71, paid out,	1,643 13
" " sale of lumber,	13 00		" " on 2,560 00, borrowed,	25 60
" " interest from collector,	1 90		Balance in hands of Treasurer,	3,796 78
" " sale of iron,	84 75			$99,060 84
" " levy militia fines for 1867,	1,290 00			
" " forfeited recognizance,	148 35	—73,438 09		
Whole receipts for 1867,		$99,060 84		
To balance in hand of Treasurer, Jan. 6th, 1868, $3,796 78.				

TABLE OF TAXES IN THE SEVERAL TOWNSHIPS FOR STATE AND COUNTY PURPOSES, AMOUNT PAID TO TREASURER, AMOUNTS CHARGED TO, AND AMOUNTS PAID BY COLLECTORS, AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM UNSEATED LANDS, COMMISSIONS ALLOWED COLLECTORS, &C.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS.	Aspecial tax for '67	Treas'r Aug 1st.	Treas'r Sept 1st	charged to col's.	Paid by collec'rs.	Unseat'd lands	lowed collec'rs	Due by collec'rs.	NAMES OF COLLECTORS.
Big Beaver twp	3060 41	1830 63	220 77	2038 81	814 13	47 25	.....	167 44	J. P. M'Cready.
Beaver boro	3497 13	2580 62	186 68	717 69	683 38	95	35 55	.....	Charles A. Griffin.
Borough twp	1946 62	843 47	39 94	366 91	328 43	10 56	17 95	.....	Charles A. Griffin.
Brighton twp	2149 57	1563 43	83 13	523 02	490 98	15 78	16 26	.....	John R. Hays.
Bridgewater boro	1653 80	1115 02	58 13	426 54	414 97	54	23 80	.....	F. M. Anderson.
Chippewa twp	1918 19	954 41	95 31	968 50	330 36	.....	.....	599 14	Peter Clark.
Darlington boro	757 79	514 19	4 23	239 43	206 72	27	.....	33 44	John Holliday.
Darlington twp	3365 68	1166 60	266 16	1983 78	1253 27	17 17	.....	603 28	Joseph Newell.
Economy twp	3365 97	1816 93	36 60	1483 44	1361 94	2 31	69 20	.....	Michael M'Guire.
Fallston boro	940 23	667 58	5 66	266 95	146 94	7 44	18 30	.....	Jas. S. Moorland.
Franklin twp	1567 96	1207 25	73 80	316 99	109 60	.....	.....	208 23	Abram Thomas.
Freedom boro	959 08	616 96	3 43	338 64	297 67	.....	.....	40 97	Abram Kreppe.
Frankfort boro	307 37	264 81	1 73	40 83	38 93	.....	1 90	.....	John N. Frazier.
Glasgow boro	496 55	90 36		406 19	399 44	.....	18 75	.....	R. R. Little.
Georgetown boro	762 99	469 97	5 51	287 51	197 55	83	.....	156 83	John Johnston.
Greene twp	3089 90	2021 41	161 26	908 23	543 78	.....	.....	364 45	John Johnston
Harmony twp	2905 95	2325 15				.....	.....	.....	
Hanover twp	4305 57	2770 76	436 35	1106 46	1023 96	.....	56 30	.....	John N. Frazier.
Hopewell twp	2405 02	1651 01	94 69	929 32	884 80	.....	45 20	.....	Michael Berrer.
Hookstown boro	461 55	291 16	9 15	161 24	153 24	.....	8 00	.....	Nathaniel Blackmore.
Independence twp	1940 98	1143 76	47 85	749 35	474 55	.....	.....	274 80	David Alexander.
Industry twp	1898 83	789 73	33 05	567 50	166 66	73	.....	400 18	Philip Baker.
Moon twp	1901 19	1000 38	100 50	700 31	393 88	15	.....	306 18	James Smith.
Marion twp	965 96	849 71		116 25	41 10	.....	.....	75 15	John Hickey.
New Brighton boro	4808 71	2665 91	166 82	2060 65	1163 03	6 66	.....	891 94	A. McClain.
New Sewickley twp	3828 75	1918 71	157 66	1168 38	473 60	.....	.....	729 38	Robert Porter.*
North Sewickley twp	2207 46	1890 25	62 55	754 66	625 31	5 35	.....	135 96	Smith M'Daniel.
Ohio twp	4523 39	1633 23	220 82	2236 93	1001 47	8 02	.....	1604 49	W. L. Rayl.
Patterson twp	1323 23	706 33	64 48	551 46	534 16	.....	17 30	.....	John M'Gahey.
Pulaski twp	1261 90	801 96	18 00	551 94	514 03	11 21	26 70	.....	Samuel Ray.
Phillipsburgh boro	596 01	575 89	1 93	709 21	109 81	.....	5 40	.....	George Voght.
Rochester boro	2619 78	1733 57	14 27	1071 98	1013 23	6 51	13 25	.....	F. M. Anderson.
Rochester twp	1691 35	1208 55	67 44	534 23	304 63	13 30	16 40	.....	F. M. Anderson.
Raccoon twp	3093 54	1046 96	229 47	857 13	590 54	.....	.....	266 48	W. B. Hall.
South Beaver twp	2179 64	1470 31	154 34	654 99	449 70	.....	.....	205 29	Hugh G. Barnes.
	75787 27	47477 60	2958 00	26351 67	17539 95	149 93	637 05	7234 75	

Collectors marked * have paid in full since Auditors' settlement.

Dr. Beaver County Stock, Cr.

1868. Jan. 6.	To amount outstanding bounty warrants,	3000 00	1868. Jan. 6.	By balance in hands of Treasurer,		3796 78
" " "	bonds,	56513 35	" " "	" amounts due from collectors prior to 1867,		857 43
			" " "	" " for 1867,		7234 00
			" " "	" outstanding on unseated lands,		338 63
	By balance $44,351 43.		" " "	" balance,		44,351 43
		56513 35				56,513 35

Delinquent Collectors for Years Prior to 1867.

COLLECTORS.	TOWNSHIPS.	YRS	TAX.	COLLECTORS.	TOWNSHIPS.	YRS	
William Thompson	Darlington twp	1863	63 35	Amount brought forward,			358 06
Elihu Evans	Patterson twp	1858	225 12	Joseph McClure	Beaver boro	1866	295 60
Robert Nelson	Pulaski twp	1856	9 52	Joseph Darling	New Brighton boro	1866	195 76
Benoni Dawson	Glasgow boro	1859	60 07	Joseph M'Clure	Borough tp	1866	84 90
Amount forward			358 06				$937 42

Given under our Hands and Seal of Office, at Beaver, this 1st day of February, 1868.

SEAL

Attest: J. R. EAKIN, Clerk.

JOHN WILSON,
JAMES WARNOCK,
WILLIAM EWING,
Commissioners.

COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX.

Darius Singleton, Esq., Register, in acc't. of Collateral Inheritance Tax, with the Commonwealth of Penna., for the year ending Dec. 1st, 1867.

Dr.

1867. Jan. 9,	To Col. Inher. tax.	M. Malvaneon's estate,	$663 80	
April 23,	" " " "	C. M. Keelin's "	49 66	
May 6,	" " " "	A. Giese' "	15 40	
" 10,	" " " "	John Russell's "	67 19	
April 27,	" " " "	C. M. Keelin's "	7 97	
June 19,	" " " "	M. Jackson's "	119 78	
Aug. 31,	" " " "	J. Smith's "	199 59	
Nov. 18,	" " " "	H. Miller's "	29 11	
			$1,242 34	
	Balance due Register,		16 98	
			$1,260 32	

Cr.

1867. Jan. 12,	By State Treasurer's receipts,		825 97
" 30,	" cash paid M. B. Welsh, appraiser,		4 50
Feb. 11,	" " " Joseph Irons, "		1 50
May. 8,	" State Treasurer's receipt,		45 00
Aug. 12,	" " "		170 00
Oct. 10,	" cash paid J. C. Wilson, appraiser,		3 00
Nov. 5,	" State Treasurer's receipt,		189 14
Nov. 30,	" cash paid M. B. Welsh, appraiser,		10 00
	Commission on $1262 34 at 7½ per cent.,		100 75
			$1260 96

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, BEAVER COUNTY, ss: The undersigned, having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, in and for said County, to audit and examine the accounts, &c., of the Register, hereby certifies that the above statement is correct, to the best of the knowledge and belief. M. B. WELSH, Auditor

Receipts and Expenditures

By the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Beaver county for the year 1867.

Dr. **Receipts.**

To balance in Treasury, Dec. 31st 1866.		$993 14
" cash received from County Treasury,	9,400 00	
" " " Estate of Thomas Boright,	30 00	
" " " Sale of Cows and Calves,	126 00	—9,554 00
		$10548 28
To balance in Treasury, Dec. 31st, 1867, $993 45.		

Cr. **Expenditures.**

By cash paid for support of insane paupers,	2,297 41	
" " " " out door paupers,	325 14	
" " " medical and burial expenses out door paupers,	246 23	
" " " removal of "	94 25	—2,962 93
" " " house and carving,	264 98	
" " " paints, painting, oil, glass, locks, &c.,	266 76	
" " " mason and carpenter work,	490 32	
" " " brick, lime, plastering, papering, &c.,	162 25	—1,624 31
" " " payment on farm,	250 00	
" " " insurance,	87 50	
" " " pub. Recp'ts. Expen. 1866, Beaver Local,	45 00	
" " " " " Beaver Argus,	27 50	—360 00
" " " " "	109 08	
" " " carriage, threshing and smithing,	119 24	
" " " coal,	144 55	
" " " furniture, carpets, weaving, paper, &c.,	68 09	
" " " grass, stoves and stove fixtures,	55 05	—506 87
" " " sled, plow, shiff, &c.,	17 00	
" " " hauling and butchering,	13 20	—30 20
" " " gravel scraper and harness,		$5,698 93
Amount carried forward,		

Cr. **Expenditures.**

Amount brought forward,		5,698 93
By cash paid salt, lights, lunatic, soda, &c.,	25 90	
" " " stoneware, ironware, pans,	28 55	
" " " sheet iron work,	30 50	
" " " stabling,	7 00	
" " " pork, things and beef,	323 84	—110 80
" " " merchandise and groceries,	1065 35	
" " " wheat, rye, &c.,	226 01	
" " " flour,	926 85	
" " " timothy seed,	4 25	
" " " forks, forges, &c.	9 80	—1,235 46
" " " constables' and justices' fees,	28 25	
" " " coffins,	28 89	
" " " male hire, regular hand,	272 00	
" " " " exclusive of regular hand,	204 21	
" " " female hire,	257 37	
" " " tailoring,	14 00	—805 13
" " " Directors McMannamy, extra service,	28 00	
" " " S. Gibson, " "	46 00	
" " " J. K. Potter, " "	49 00	
" " " physicians, Dr. J. Elliott,	252 00	
" " " treasurer's "	40 00	
" " " steward's "	250 00	
" " " tolls, freight, &c	88 90	—1 220 90
" " balance in Treasury, Dec. 31st, 1867,		993 45
		$10,548 28

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:—We the undersigned, Auditors of Beaver county, do hereby certify that we have examined the account of Receipts and Expenditures of the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Beaver county, for the year 1867, and find them correct as they stand stated. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hand, this 14th day of January, A. D. 1868.

HUGH J. MARSHALL,
J. F. M'MILLEN,
G. K. SHANNON,
Auditors of Beaver County.

THE COMMISSIONERS DEEMING IT DUE, AND BELIEVING IT WOULD BE INTERESTING TO THE TAX PAYER, HAVE CAUSED TO BE MADE, THE FOLLOWING EXHIBIT OF THE MONEY BORROWED, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE AND AMOUNT PAID TOGETHER WITH INTEREST, BALANCE DUE BY COUNTY, &c., DURING THE DIFFERENT YEARS SINCE 1856.

Dr.

1857.	To amount borrowed on account of new Jail.		$11,044 90
1858.	" " " " "		5,649 80
1858.	" " " bonds,		500 00
1860.	" " " for county purposes,		53,108 10
	" " " to pay railroad bonds,		11,544 95
1861.	" " " " "		13,000 00
1862.	" " " " "		31,017 00
	" " " for bounty to volunteers,		5,358 00
1863.	" " " to pay bounty, &c.,		8,351 00
1864.	" " " bonds, &c.,		10,493 70
1865.	" " " for county purposes, bounty and bonds,		5,419 50
1866.	" " " " " " "		2'660 00
1867.	" " " " " " "		
			$155,994 05
	To balance outstanding,		
	Borrowed money,	43,512 35	
	To 8 unpaid railroad bonds,	6,000 00	
		56,512 35	
	Less amount in hands Treasurer,	3,796 78	
	" " due by collectors,	6,062 82	
	" " on unseated land,	263 83	—12,161 96
	Balance due by county,		$44,351 43

Cr.

1867.	By amount paid on borrowed money,		INT'S PAID.	INT'S P'D
1856.	" " " " "		6344 90	91 25
1858.	" " " " "		2503 70	295 19
1859.	" " " " "		800 00	198 22
1860.	" " " " "		3731 79	166 00
1861.	" " " " "		1037 38	2543 23
1862.	" " " " "		1850 00	4753 26
1863.	" " " " "		4300 00	5435 69
	" " " by Treasurer on bounty warr's of 1863,		8263 00	
1864.	" " " borrowed money,		674 00	6698 61
	" " " by Treasurer on bounty warr'ts 1862,		10519 50	
1865.	" " " borrowed money,		15781 90	7046 14
	" " " by Treasurer on bounty warr'ts 1863,		4635 00	
1866.	" " " borrowed money,		11778 75	7227 99
	" " " by Treasurer on bounty warr'ts 1862,		1454 53	
1867.	" " " borrowed money,		27499 25	5133 45
	" " " by Treasurer on bounty warr'ts 1863,		3267 00	
			107431 21	39991 34
			48513 35	
	Balance,		155934 56	

BRIDGEWATER MARBLE WORKS.

DAVID WOODRUFF, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Italian and American Marble.

Monuments, Head Stones, &c., made to order.
Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Shop opposite Dr. Smith's Drug Store, Bridge street, Bridgewater.
DAVID WOODRUFF.
y25 '67:1y

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM!

CONTAINING ABOUT 140 ACRES, ABOUT ONE-fourth of which is good timbering, the balance in the limit of John Bowers' farm, is under good fencing and cultivation. There are 2 houses, 2 good frame barns, corn-crib, wagon house, smoke-house necessary outbuildings. There is an orchard of choice grafted fruit, now bearing. The entire farm is excellently well watered by springs on different parts of the farm, and comprising both bottom and upland, is well adapted to grain or stock raising.

This tract of land is located in Hopewell tp., Beaver county, Pa., adjoining the village of New Sheffield. There are 3 Churches (O. S. & U. P.) within ¼ of a mile of the Farm, and a Public School House adjoining. For further information apply to

I. W. SCOTT,
New Sheffield, Beaver county, Pa.
au8'67:3m.

WOULD YOU HAVE GOOD BUTTER ALL THE YEAR ROUND?

Then get the best Churn in use, viz:

Westcott's Adjustable Dash Churn

THIS CHURN IS NOW REGARDED BY ALL THE Agriculturalists and Dairymen of the country, who have had the opportunity to examine it, as the best Churn yet offered to the public, embracing as it does the principal of the old Dash Churn, adding thereto many improvements. Priced from $10 to $16, according to size. An Agent wanted in every township in the county. Send for a Circular and for Churn, and if not satisfactory, the money will be refunded. Address

THOS. H. BINGHAM & CO.,
306 Penn street,
(Opposite Freight Depot P. F. W. & C. RR.) Pittsburgh, Pa.
dec4'67:3m.

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

JEWELERS,

WILL RE-OPEN THEIR NEW STORE, AT THE old Stand, No. 42 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. on the 14th December, 1867, with an entire new and an unusually large and elegant stock of

Fine Gold and Silver Wathes,

FINE JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS,

Superb Solid and Plated Ware,

SUPERIOR TABLE CUTLERY,

FINE AMERICAN and FRENCH CLOCKS,

MUSICAL BOXES, SPECTACLES.

Watch Maker's Tools and Machinery, &c.

Wholesale Agency for the CELEBRATED AMERICAN WATCHES.

1sep1'67.3m.

Premium Trunk Factory

JOSEPH LIEBLER,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

TRUNKS, VALISES

AND

Traveling Bags,

NO. 104 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

nov12'67:3m.

THE CHEAPEST GROCERY AND TEA HOUSE IN THE CITY.

J. KOHEN & BROTHERS,

RED FRONT GROCERY and TEA HOUSE,

NO. 69 FEDERAL STREET,

Below P. F. W. & C. R. R. Depot,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

COUNTRY DEALERS AND OTHERS INTERESTed in the purchase of

TEAS SUGARS AND COFFEES,

Will study their own interest by calling on us before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto is, quick sales and small profits.
J. KOHEN & BROTHERS.
dec11'67:3m.

EVERYBODY LOOK AT THIS!

Reasons why you should Buy your

BOOTS & SHOES

AT THE

RED FRONT SHOE STORE,

NO. 63. 63. 63. 63. 63.

FIFTH STREET.

1st. They sell as good Goods as there is made.
2d. They warrant every Pair they sell.
3d. They guarantee their Goods to do good service.
4th. They repair any thing they sell.
5th. They rivit all their work, making it most durable.
6th. Their work is the most elegant and genteel in the City.
7th. Their work is the most durable and perfect in the City.
8th. You can buy lower than at any other place.
9th. They are the best Goods and yet the lowest prices.
10th. Goods custom made, and sold less than trash elsewhere.
11th. The largest assortment to select from in the City.
12th. No trouble to show Goods.
Remember the best Goods for the least money, are to be had at

NO. 63. 63. 63.

FIFTH ST. PITTSBURGH, PA

nov27'67:1y.

Wholesale and Retail

HATS, CAPS & LADIES FURS.

Wm. Flemming,

No. 139 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS WILL FIND IT TO their interest to call and examine our Stock before making their purchases, as our facilities for doing a wholesale trade are not excelled by any house in the United States. [nov27'67:1y.

NEW NOTION HOUSE!

J. G. KAMPHAUS,

206 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Wholesale & Retail

DEALER IN

BASKETS, HOBBY HORSES, CHILDRENS CARriages, Wagons, Penknives, Pocket Books, Looking Glasses, Playing Cards, Brushes, Fancy Goods of every description. [dec4'67:3m.

C. A. Decarme,

MANUFACTURER OF, AND DEALER IN, ALL kinds of CIGARS, TOBACCOS, SNUFFS, &c. &c.—Prices moderate. Motto: Quick sales and small profits. Shop on the corner, nearly opposite the Post Office, Beaver, Pa. July17, '67, tf.

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER,

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,

Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES

And Brandies,

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES,

PATENT MEDICINES

a great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheesman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY, Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else. Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.
July1'67 J. MOORE.

HERMAN HIRSH. MARK HIRSH. SIMON HIRSH.

HIRSH & BROTHERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CLOTHING,

AND

Gentlemen's urnishing Goods,

NO. 29 ST. CLAIR STREET.

(Opposite Iron City College.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Clothing made to order on short notice.
nov27'67:1y.

TWO WONDERS OF THE AGE!

"KING FROST,"

The Fruit Destroyer effectually conquered, and Fruit now can be grown every year in any Northern Climate, without injury from Frost by premature Budding.

Patented by Cyrus Fisher Apr 5, '64.

ALSO

The Curculio, Wood Borer, Locust, and all other Insects so destructive to Fruit Trees and Fruit, successfully prevented from committing their ravages on orchards; the tender Vine and Ornamental tree alike preserved in root, body, branch and bud from the attack of any kind of Vermin or Insect, by Fisher's "new and useful mode on process of preventing the Borer, other Insects from injuring Fruit or other Trees," Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

PATENTED SEPTEMBER 12th, 1865.

The process of retarding the bloom of Fruit Trees and thereby preventing "frost killing" by premature budding, has been successfully used in Ohio and other Western States and has proven a complete success. The following are a few of hundreds who have used the process and testify of its merit. E. Cubert, of Warren County, Ohio, says: "My orchard has not failed since I used it." Henry Smith, of Leesburgh, Carroll County, Ohio, says: "I have tried Fisher's process for retarding the Bloom of Fruit Trees, and from my experience know that it not only prevents "frost killing," but enhances the value of the fruit."

Township and farm rights for sale. The Agent, (W. H. Dunn,) can be addressed at Beaver, Pa.

C. WENDT, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIST,

NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON LOCUST ST. between Railroad and Bridge sts. [my1'67:3m.

New Fall Goods!

NEW STYLES!

Just Received at Reduced Prices,

AT

S. J. Cross & Co's.,

OLD STAND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

WE NOW HAVE FRESH FROM THE EAST AT VERY LOWEST FIGURES.

Prints in Great Variety,

Delaines in Fancy & Solid Colors,

COBUBGS,
ALPACCAS,
MERINOS,
GINGHAMS,
FLANNELS,
TICKING,
CANTON FLANNEL,
SHIRTING CHECK,
JEANS,
TWEEDS,
CASINETS,
CASSIMERES,
LADIES CLOAKING,
WATER PROOF CLOTH,
BLACK and BROWN,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
NOTIONS,
BLEACHED and BROWN MUSLIN,
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,

Ready-Made Clothing,

SHIRTS,	PEA JACKETS,
DRAWERS,	SACK COATS,
VESTS,	DRESS COATS,
PANTS,	OVER COATS.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, of all kinds.

Our usual Stock of

Hardware.

Has been largely increased by recent purchase in the East, at Panic Prices.

To this department consisting of Mechanics Tools and all kinds of Building and Housekeeping Hardware, Cutlery and Nails, we would especially call the attention of constructors and builders.

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL,

PAINTS IN ALL COLORS,

GROUND, DRY AND IN OIL.

TURPENTINE, BENZINE and DRYER.

These goods have materially declined in price. And in this, as in the Hardware Department. We are determined not to be outdone by any house in the county.

OUR STOCK OF

Groceries.

FLOUR, FEED AND PROVISION,

is as usual, full and complete.

We deliver all heavy goods free of charge. Take all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

at highest Market value.

We thank our customers for past patronage and solicit a continuance.

S. J. CROSS & CO.

NEW YORK STREET,

NEAR RAILROAD CROSSING,

Rochester, Pa.

jan1'68:1y